The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1870. NO. 241.

IE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY

E COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

FICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.)

. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

le Copy ..... 3 Cents
ivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents
scribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00

Communications designed for publication
uld be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., ad-
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

New Internal Revenue Bill.

partment of Internal Revenue reated—Debate in the Senate n the Tax and Tariff Bill—harp Personal Debate in the louse—Butler Annihilated by arnsworth—The Georgia Imroglio Assumes a New Phase—ullock Cleared and the State reasurer Convicted—Rumored ecall of Minister Motley—The an Domingo Reports Again Deayed—The Fight on the Apporionment Bill, &c., &c.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

day reported from the Ways and Means committee, is the second part of the great bill ught over from last session, with such nges and modifications as the Internal Rev mittee have agreed upon. It was immense length, and relates ly to the administration of the b and revenue laws. The bureau is ed to a Department, with a seat in the Cab , and the force of revenue officials is reduc o correspond with the reduction of taxes. bill repeals all existing laws giving officers he revenue fees and moieties as informers; o away with the whole system of s and detectives, and authorthe appointment of twenty-five assnt supervisors. General Schenck said should call it up next week, Wednesday, s soon thereafter as possible, and require House to pass it during the week. It does seem at all probable that the Senate will time to act on it this session. The provi making the Bureau a separate depart it will encounter a great deal of opposi-

The Tax and Tariff Bill

kely to occupy the attention of the Senate his week at least, and perhaps longer. The ate has fairly opened, but nothing more, the sections levying special or license s were cut out in accordance with recommendation of the Finance committee, ner, Conkling and Corbett attacked the me section with force, and demanded the t abolition of that tax. The issue is ther it shall be retained and certain f rates reduced. Whether the es on tea, coffee, sugar, &c., shall ept where they are, and the income tax bolished. Sherman is the only Senator who advocated the retention of the tax, he said it was the cream of the revenue bill d have to be recommitted. It is as yet ossible to say what will be done by the ate.

Correspondent Not to be Expelled.

dge Poland made the report of his commit on expelling Scott Smith, the correspon , from the reporters' gallery. The report ews the case fairly, and dispassionately, then concludes with a practical and com sense view of the advanced position of newspaper press, and the relations of a press to public men and public affairs. ts that while newspapers should exercise care in publishing statements in regard to reputation of persons in office, that still if e appears fair grounds for belief that any ng is being done, correspondents have a right to publish the matter in the interest of the ple. The report is of considerable length, has gone to the printers, and will receive the commendation to lay the resolution of exclion on the table.

Farnsworth's Attack on Butler.

ch a scene as Farnsworth's attack on Butlaused in the House to-day has not been essed in Congress for a long time. It came n a proposition to pass the bill to extend Smith C. Wesson pistol patent, known as bill for the relief of Rollin White, over the of the President. The Senate had pre sly carried it against the President forty-two to eleven. The debate had running on with a tolerably oth course for nearly an hour, when er rose and began to speak in favor of the bation. Farnsworth's object was to make der that he was interested in the pending and moved that he be not allowed to pro . Mr. Butler, in his usual style of jerked out that it was false, and he id not be choked off by a man who had rather than to brains. Farnsworth re d that the member might curse heard, but he could not come into House and steal in the shadow of it. The ker, in order that the general question aged to decide that the rule applied to , not speeches. Farnsworth coolly red to the desk and called that as the ber from Massachusetts had denied the ment that he was confused in the matter to have the official documents which he to the desk read to prove it. As the page them as they looked fresh from the hands ribbons and seal of one of the Departs. There was suddenly a tremendous several expressed the hope that no one d object to the papers being read in a case much gravity. Many smiled and the House crowded toward the center, the scene was a ludicrous one. Speaker the intense excitement while the Speaker Farnsworth were exchanging opinions on propriety of reading documents. The e ful ler was charging ground, acting more a crazy person than a sane man. He so of the time almost choking with rage, and the same time more thoroughly embar s than he has ever appeared before. It evident to everybody that he was hit in a place, and was moreover much worried at looks of the papers which he held in the t of the rulings concerning the reading, n quickly down to the desk. Clerk Cox's dash at some of the papers, hastily ran them got out a date, and seemed a little re ased. He then said the reading of the docts would show Farnsworth's statements and malicious. They were copied from the d of the Patent Office that Butler had time since received a fee of $2,000 from e, and that he acknowledged himself to be, and Office as White's attorney. The ment being caused a great sensation. Farnsworth claimed that the fee had been for preparing a brief in the case for Supreme Court. At last Butler seemed made to have a vote, and Butler seemed ous to get off that way, but Farnsworth ed so as to get a further chance to speak. House sided with the latter and refused to ad the call for the previous question, and Farnsworth got the floor. He went straight tler as if with an ax or cleaver; charged with fraud, with false statements, and ending himself liable to prosecution for misnor in bringing his law cases on the in his capacity of a member, and of being he side in this case before he was retained paid, on the other side as a member. closing up with the lines from Hudi-

"Compounding sins he is inclined, to,"
By damming those he has a mind to."

tler writhed terribly during this excoria- For some time after he finished, the Speaker, clerk, he showed to all on the floor or e galleries that he was hit in a sensitive . Butler failed to answer, putting him on high moral ground. He had never ght private grievances before the House, ner, Conkling and Corbett attacked the me section with force, and demanded the t abolition of that tax. The issue is ther it shall be retained and certain f rates reduced. Whether the es on tea, coffee, sugar, &c., shall ept where they are, and the income tax bolished. Sherman is the only Senator who advocated the retention of the tax, he said it was the cream of the revenue bill d have to be recommitted. It is as yet ossible to say what will be done by the ate.

Correspondent Not to be Expelled.

dge Poland made the report of his commit on expelling Scott Smith, the correspon , from the reporters' gallery. The report ews the case fairly, and dispassionately, then concludes with a practical and com sense view of the advanced position of newspaper press, and the relations of a press to public men and public affairs. ts that while newspapers should exercise care in publishing statements in regard to reputation of persons in office, that still if e appears fair grounds for belief that any ng is being done, correspondents have a right to publish the matter in the interest of the ple. The report is of considerable length, has gone to the printers, and will receive the commendation to lay the resolution of exclion on the table.

Farnsworth's Attack on Butler.

ch a scene as Farnsworth's attack on Butlaused in the House to-day has not been essed in Congress for a long time. It came n a proposition to pass the bill to extend Smith & Wesson pistol patent, known as bill for the relief of Rollin White, over the of the President. The Senate had pre sly carried it against the President forty-two to eleven. The debate had running on with a tolerably oth course for nearly an hour, when er rose and began to speak in favor of the bation. Farnsworth's object was to make der that he was interested in the pending and moved that he be not allowed to pro . Mr. Butler, in his usual style of jerked out that it was false, and he id not be choked off by a man who had rather than to brains. Farnsworth re d that the member might curse heard, but he could not come into House and steal in the shadow of it. The ker, in order that the general question aged to decide that the rule applied to , not speeches. Farnsworth coolly red to the desk and called that as the ber from Massachusetts had denied the ment that he was confused in the matter to have the official documents which he to the desk read to prove it. As the page them as they looked fresh from the hands ribbons and seal of one of the Departs. There was suddenly a tremendous several expressed the hope that no one d object to the papers being read in a case much gravity. Many smiled and the House crowded toward the center, the scene was a ludicrous one. Speaker the intense excitement while the Speaker Farnsworth were exchanging opinions on propriety of reading documents. The e ful ler was charging ground, acting more a crazy person than a sane man. He so of the time almost choking with rage, and the same time more thoroughly embar s than he has ever appeared before. It evident to everybody that he was hit in a place, and was moreover much worried at looks of the papers which he held in the t of the rulings concerning the reading, n quickly down to the desk. Clerk Cox's dash at some of the papers, hastily ran them got out a date, and seemed a little re ased. He then said the reading of the docts would show Farnsworth's statements and malicious. They were copied from the d of the Patent Office that Butler had time since received a fee of $2,000 from e, and that he acknowledged himself to be, and Office as White's attorney. The ment being caused a great sensation. Farnsworth claimed that the fee had been for preparing a brief in the case for Supreme Court. At last Butler seemed made to have a vote, and Butler seemed ous to get off that way, but Farnsworth ed so as to get a further chance to speak. House sided with the latter and refused to ad the call for the previous question, and Farnsworth got the floor. He went straight tler as if with an ax or cleaver; charged with fraud, with false statements, and ending himself liable to prosecution for misnor in bringing his law cases on the in his capacity of a member, and of being he side in this case before he was retained paid, on the other side as a member. closing up with the lines from Hudi-

"Compounding sins he is inclined, to,"
By damming those he has a mind to."

tler writhed terribly during this excoria- For some time after he finished, the Speaker, clerk, he showed to all on the floor or e galleries that he was hit in a sensitive . Butler failed to answer, putting him on high moral ground. He had never ght private grievances before the House, ner, Conkling and Corbett attacked the me section with force, and demanded the t abolition of that tax. The issue is ther it shall be retained and certain f rates reduced. Whether the es on tea, coffee, sugar, &c., shall ept where they are, and the income tax bolished. Sherman is the only Senator who advocated the retention of the tax, he said it was the cream of the revenue bill d have to be recommitted. It is as yet ossible to say what will be done by the ate.

Correspondent Not to be Expelled.

dge Poland made the report of his commit on expelling Scott Smith, the correspon , from the reporters' gallery. The report ews the case fairly, and dispassionately, then concludes with a practical and com sense view of the advanced position of newspaper press, and the relations of a press to public men and public affairs. ts that while newspapers should exercise care in publishing statements in regard to reputation of persons in office, that still if e appears fair grounds for belief that any ng is being done, correspondents have a right to publish the matter in the interest of the ple. The report is of considerable length, has gone to the printers, and will receive the commendation to lay the resolution of exclion on the table.

Farnsworth's Attack on Butler.

ch a scene as Farnsworth's attack on Butlaused in the House to-day has not been essed in Congress for a long time. It came n a proposition to pass the bill to extend Smith & Wesson pistol patent, known as bill for the relief of Rollin White, over the of the President. The Senate had pre sly carried it against the President forty-two to eleven. The debate had running on with a tolerably oth course for nearly an hour, when er rose and began to speak in favor of the bation. Farnsworth's object was to make der that he was interested in the pending and moved that he be not allowed to pro . Mr. Butler, in his usual style of jerked out that it was false, and he id not be choked off by a man who had rather than to brains. Farnsworth re d that the member might curse heard, but he could not come into House and steal in the shadow of it. The ker, in order that the general question aged to decide that the rule applied to , not speeches. Farnsworth coolly red to the desk and called that as the ber from Massachusetts had denied the ment that he was confused in the matter to have the official documents which he to the desk read to prove it. As the page them as they looked fresh from the hands ribbons and seal of one of the Departs. There was suddenly a tremendous several expressed the hope that no one d object to the papers being read in a case much gravity. Many smiled and the House crowded toward the center, the scene was a ludicrous one. Speaker the intense excitement while the Speaker Farnsworth were exchanging opinions on propriety of reading documents. The e ful ler was charging ground, acting more a crazy person than a sane man. He so of the time almost choking with rage, and the same time more thoroughly embar s than he has ever appeared before. It evident to everybody that he was hit in a place, and was moreover much worried at looks of the papers which he held in the t of the rulings concerning the reading, n quickly down to the desk. Clerk Cox's dash at some of the papers, hastily ran them got out a date, and seemed a little re ased. He then said the reading of the docts would show Farnsworth's statements and malicious. They were copied from the d of the Patent Office that Butler had time since received a fee of $2,000 from e, and that he acknowledged himself to be, and Office as White's attorney. The ment being caused a great sensation. Farnsworth claimed that the fee had been for preparing a brief in the case for Supreme Court. At last Butler seemed made to have a vote, and Butler seemed ous to get off that way, but Farnsworth ed so as to get a further chance to speak. House sided with the latter and refused to ad the call for the previous question, and Farnsworth got the floor. He went straight tler as if with an ax or cleaver; charged with fraud, with false statements, and ending himself liable to prosecution for misnor in bringing his law cases on the in his capacity of a member, and of being he side in this case before he was retained paid, on the other side as a member. closing up with the lines from Hudi-

"Compounding sins he is inclined, to,"
By damming those he has a mind to."

tler writhed terribly during this excoria- For some time after he finished, the Speaker, clerk, he showed to all on the floor or e galleries that he was hit in a sensitive . Butler failed to answer, putting him on high moral ground. He had never ght private grievances before the House, ner, Conkling and Corbett attacked the me section with force, and demanded the t abolition of that tax. The issue is ther it shall be retained and certain f rates reduced. Whether the es on tea, coffee, sugar, &c., shall ept where they are, and the income tax bolished. Sherman is the only Senator who advocated the retention of the tax, he said it was the cream of the revenue bill d have to be recommitted. It is as yet ossible to say what will be done by the ate.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the United States and Hawaiian Islands; also, bill to authorize a direct submarine cable from the United States to Belgium.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with amendment, a bill relative to unlawful certification of checks by officers of National Banks.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, etc., and the amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read. The proposition of the Committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections imposing special taxes was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the House had provided for keeping in force a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate Committee proposes to repeal all of them except on spirits, tobacco and beer.

The next three sections of the bill, inserted by the Committee in lieu of the part stricken out, were read. They provide for the repeal after May 1st, 1871, of all special tax es, except taxes upon brewers and distilled spirits and tobacco. Also that the several taxes on sales be repealed, except such as now by law are laid by stamps also repealing the taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits; also repealing the tax on articles in schedule A, and the special taxes on bankers, brokers and dealers in securities; on passports, and on gross receipts. The three sections so agreed to, beginning after October 1st, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B, on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars; on receipts for any sum of money, or in payment of any debt; and also the stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fish, and further that no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage, &c., except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security. Also, that commissions shall be allowed in the purchase of the proprietary stamps. It also allows the removal of lucifer or friction matches, segar lights and wax tapers from the place of manufacture, for foreign exportation, without payment of tax, or affixing stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section which, as amended by Mr. SAWYER, was adopted, extending the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing to cancelled stamps and executed in the late rebellious States until August 1st, making the penalty double the amount of the tax, and in no case less than five dollars. The income tax sections were then discussed.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of the retention of of the tax and Mr. CONKLING against it, after which the bill was laid over as unfinished business for Thursday. Recess.

The evening session of the Senate was devoted entirely to the consideration of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha and Council Bluffs was passed, with an amendment providing that the construction spans be three hundred feet in width.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the department of internal revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes. Referred to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill organizes the office of Internal Revenue into departments, the Commissioner to be the head, at eight thousand dollars salary, with a deputy Assistant Commissioner, with a salary of $4,000; three heads of divisions, with salaries of $3,000; ninety-five male and fifty female clerks, twenty-five supervisors, with salaries of $3,000, and assistant supervisors not exceeding twenty-five at not over eight dollars per day. The bill also provides for revenue gaugers, assessors and collectors. The number of assistant assessors employed shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which have been abolished by law, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue required to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of the service of assessments which has been made or may hereafter be made by the repeal of any portion of the internal taxes. The bill reduces the employees about one third, and repudiates entirely the system of informers spies, moieties, &c. Mr. Schenck's motion was agreed to.

Mr. POLAND, from the select committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, made a report, and asked that it be printed and the resolution laid on the table. It was so ordered.

The House then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table.

In the discussion of the veto of the bill for the renewal of the patent of Rollin White for improvement in fire-arms, Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BUTLER engaged in a very bitter personal debate.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and it was rejected, yeas, 12; nays, 168.

Adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS.

International Convention of the Y. M. C. A.—Election of Officers, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened at the Academy of Music this morning at 10 o'clock. W. E. Dodge, of New York, the first Vice President of the last convention, who should have presided at the temporary organization, being absent, Mr. J. S. McLean, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was appointed temporary Chairman, and H. Beach, Jr., of Rhode Island, temporary Secretary. The Rev. H. A. Nelson, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, led the Convention in prayer. After the singing of a hymn and the reading of a portion of Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Halliday, of the Methodist Church of Indianapolis, special prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Borniffs, of West Virginia, for the preservation of life and health of the President of the Convention last year.

The committee on credentials, temporary business and permanent organization were then appointed. The latter committee consisting of one from each State and Province represented. A resolution was adopted making all the members of the press present, and the clergymen of Indianapolis, and all clergymen present from other sections, and members of Young Men's Christian Association present, who are not delegates, corresponding members of the Convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President—John S. McLean, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Vice Presidents—Col. S. S. Hayes, of Washington, D. C.; Edward H. Spaulding, of Wisconsin; J. W. Ray, of Indiana; Geo. H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Jno. H. Chase, of Ohio; C. E. Chichester, of South Carolina; Andrew J. Chase, of Maine; A. Whitney, of Del.; Col. P. Ingraham, of Illinois; Ingraham, of West Virginia; Rev. Geo. Douglas, of Montreal, and George Hargen, of Toronto, Secretaries—H. Hervey, of York; F. F. Bell, of Minnesota; C. G. Wansly, of Michigan.

The balance of the morning session was devoted to devotional exercises. The formal reception of the delegates will take place this night, at which meeting Governor Baker will preside, and welcome addresses will be made by the Governor of the State and city authorities, and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

The Convention this afternoon was principally occupied in the discussion of the question, "Have any Associations Declined, and if so, What is the Cause?" The discussion was participated in by delegates from all sections of the country. The reception of delegates to-night is the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed here. The hall was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens. Governor Baker presided, and welcomed the delegates to the State in a short address. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Macauley on behalf of the city, by Rev. Mr. McLean on behalf of the churches, and by Rev. J. B. Brand, on behalf of the Indianapolis Young Mens' Christian Association. Responses were made by Hon. S. McLean, of Halifax, Hon. G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Thane Miller, of Cincinnati. During the evening the choir sung the anthems "The heavens are telling," "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and the "Welcome Hymn." There are between six and seven hundred regular and corresponding delegates present, and a number more are expected to arrive on to-night's trains. The Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have opened offices in the hall for the accommodation of delegates.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1870.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Judge Barnard to-day refused the motion for an injunction to prevent the registration of six million Erie stock in the name of Heath, Raphael & Co., of London, and heard the arguments, but reserved decision, on Fisk's and Gould's motion to transfer numerous suits against them, growing out of gold transactions last September, involving nearly $1,000,000, from the Superior and Common Pleas to the Supreme Court. In case the motion is granted, the trials will probably be had before Judge Barnard.

THOS. MURPHY

To-day recovered $61,090 from Ezekiel S. Lockwood, the value, with interest, of a lot of army blankets, furnished by Murphy during the war, for which Fish (Government contract, but which the army inspectors rejected.

PRINCESS EDITHA

To-day entered complaint against Woodhull & Claflin for the larceny of rings and money; amount $6,000.

THE WOMEN BROKERS.

Judge Dowling has declined to issue a warrant for the arrest of the women brokers, but notified them through an officer to appear to-morrow for examination.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

A new cotton exchange will be organized Friday next.

LETTING OF CROTON WATER PIPES.

M. J. Rolland's jewelry store, on Broadway, was damaged to the amount of $10,000 last night by the bursting of Croton water pipes.

THE SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The State Sunday School Convention to-day resolved against sectarian appropriations of public funds and the exclusion of the Bible from public schools.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT

Occurred on the Elevated Railway this afternoon, the machinery giving way and compelling the passengers to dismount.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamships Hammonia, Cambria and Cuba, from Europe, have arrived.

MORE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.

Seventy Chinese, recently arrived, left to-day for Massachusetts to work at shoemaking.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE,

A fire this evening in the building, No. 203 to 213 East Twelfth street, owned by J. W. Trow, book manufacturers, damaged the building to the amount of $10,000, and the stock to the amount of $100,000. Insured.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE,

The well known journalist, and Miss Lillian Louise Gilbert, sister of Mrs. Calhoun Runkie, were married at Jersey City this evening.

Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge cannot be excelled as a remedy for worms.

TTHS*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crop Prospects in France—Bishops Purcell and Connolly, of the United States, Fearlessly Oppose the Dogma of Infallibility—Death of Another of the Boulton Masqueraders—Meeting in the Interest of a Prohibitory Liquor Law—The Education Bill in Parliament—French Vessels in Search of Grain—The Turf, &c.

The Weather and Crops.

LONDON, June 22.—The weather is intensely hot. The *Times* says the effect of the drought in France is exaggerated. The crop is expected to be scarcely one-third short of the average yield.

Royal Tourists.

The Prince of Wales visits Ireland in August. Queen Victoria will make her tour in September.

Archbishop Purcell.

ROME, June 22.—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Connolly, of Halifax, fearlessly denounced infallibility in the Ecumenical Council.

The Accident on the Great Western Railway.

LONDON, June 22.—The deaths by the accident on the Great Western Railway now number seventeen. Thomas Marshall, of Kirkstall, who was badly wounded, died to-day. Three bodies still remain unrecognized. All the injured are now doing well, except one, who, it is thought, cannot recover.

Collision.

A collision occurred to-day between two excursion trains, near New Castle, and several persons were injured, two badly, but none killed.

The Baptist Association

Met at Leicester to-day to observe the centennial anniversary. Leading divines of the denomination were present, and the proceedings were deeply interesting.

Conspiracy.

PARIS, June 22.—New evidence of a conspiracy against the State and Emperor is coming to light, and yesterday several additional arrests were made.

Lessees to be Banqueted.

LONDON, June 22.—Lessees, the builder of the Suez Canal, has arrived in England, and will be the guest of the corporation of Liverpool Friday next, and remain in that city until Monday, receiving during his stay a banquet, address, and other honors.

Death of Another of the Masqueraders.

Mr. Peele, one of the parties involved in the Boulton and Park swindle, is dead.

Royal Invitations

Have been sent out for a state breakfast on Friday on the lawn of Windsor Castle.

Sailed from Cadiz.

MADRID, June 22.—A fleet of two frigates and a corvette sailed from Cadiz yesterday, destination unknown.

In Search of Grain.

PARIS, June 22.—Many vessels have left Marseilles for the Black Sea to load grain.

The Turf.

LONDON, June 22.—At Newcastle to-day the Northumberland plate was won by Kenninghon; Myselcs second, and Kidderminster third.

Parliament.

LONDON, June 22.—In the Commons to-night Mr. Hersman announced that he should move amendments to the Education bill striking out the grants for denominational schools be adopted, he would urge that a provision be made for the construction of school buildings, which should part for secular and the other for religious teaching. The bill providing for the appeal of defendants in capital cases was lost, and the House adjourned.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The steamer Cambria has been signalled at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 22.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅝@93⅞. American securities steady; '82s, 90½; '65, 89½; '67s, 88½; 10-40s, 86½; Erie 19½; Illinois Central 93½; Great Western, 28½. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Breadstuffs quiet; middling uplands 10⅞d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 9½d@10s 10½; red western 9s 10½d@9s 11d.

Western flour 24s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s. 6d@31s. 9d. Oats 2s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s.

PORK 102s. 6d. Beef 111s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 66s. Bacon 55s. For lumber and tallow for short rib.

Common rosin 5s; fine 13s. Refined petroleum 1s. 6½d. Tallow firmer but not higher at 48s 9d. Linseed oil firmer but not higher. Sugar firmer at 34s 6d@35s 6d. Spirits turpentine 29s.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—Bonds closed firm at 90⅝@90¾.

PARIS, June 22.—Bourse closed declining.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, June 22.—Cotton flat at 115 francs.

LIMA, OHIO.

Proceedings of the Synod of Toledo.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 22, 1870.

The Synod of Toledo opened Tuesday evening, with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Newton, of Norwalk, O. More members are enrolled than was expected. Rev. W. Williams, of Defiance, was elected Moderator; Revs. E. Bushnell, of Fremont, and R. B. Holliday, of Findlay, temporary clerks. A committee of one minister and one elder from each of the following presbyteries of presbyteries was appointed to prepare a report upon reconstruction, Rev. Dr. Newton being chairman. Many additional members reported.

The Synod met on Wednesday at nine A. M. The rules of the Philadelphia General Assembly were adopted for guidance of the Synod during the session. The roll of permanent officers, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Synod, was followed by those who were elected: Stated Clerk, Perry S. Macracken, of Toledo First Church; Permanent Clerk, Rev. Mr. Bushnell; Vice President, Treasurer, Milton Gray, of Findlay.

Ten standing rules were reported by the committee and adopted. The Reconstruction Committee made a report, which was adopted. The Articles were taken up separately, and elicited a full and interesting discussion.

Four Presbyteries were formed, as follows: First—Huron, including Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca and Ottawa counties. Second—Maumee, Defiance, Henry and Paulding. Third—Bellefontaine, including Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Logan and Champaign. Fourth—Toledo, including Hancock, Putnam, Allen, Van Wert, Auglaize, Shelby and Mercer.

A paper reported by J. R. Osborn, of Toledo, provided for legal succession and meeting of lineal bodies. It was decided that the Synod should meet at Urbana on the second Tuesday of next October.

The Committee on the Reunion Memorial Fund appointed Rev. Dr. Newton Chairman.

Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Wooster University, were presented by her agents. Four new Trustees were appointed in place of the former incumbants, who resigned.

At four P. M. the Synod joined with the members of the Lima churches in the celebration of the Communion. The Moderator, Rev. Drs. Maclaren and Marshall conducted the services.

The question of vacant churches was referred to a special committee, to report at the October meeting.

This evening a public meeting, with brief addresses upon the work of the church, is in progress. At its close the Synod will probably finish its business and adjourn.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A New Aspirant for Congress—Dedication of a New Methodist Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 22, 1870.

Capt. Thomas E. Douglas, at the solicitation of numerous friends, has agreed to allow his name to come before the next Congressional Convention of this (Eighth) District for Congress, in place of Gen. Beatty. Capt. D. is a young lawyer of ability, and a soldier of great merit in the rebellion, being still laboring under physical disability from a wound received at Stone River. It is understood also, that if the trials will probably be had before Judge Barnard.

THOS. MURPHY

To-day recovered $61,090 from Ezekiel S. Lockwood, the value, with interest, of a lot of army blankets, furnished by Murphy during the war, for which Fish (Government contract, but which the army inspectors rejected.

PRINCESS EDITHA

To-day entered complaint against Woodhull & Claflin for the larceny of rings and money; amount $6,000.

THE WOMEN BROKERS.

Judge Dowling has declined to issue a warrant for the arrest of the women brokers, but notified them through an officer to appear to-morrow for examination.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

A new cotton exchange will be organized Friday next.

LETTING OF CROTON WATER PIPES.

M. J. Rolland's jewelry store, on Broadway, was damaged to the amount of $10,000 last night by the bursting of Croton water pipes.

THE SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The State Sunday School Convention to-day resolved against sectarian appropriations of public funds and the exclusion of the Bible from public schools.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT

Occurred on the Elevated Railway this afternoon, the machinery giving way and compelling the passengers to dismount.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamships Hammonia, Cambria and Cuba, from Europe, have arrived.

MORE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.

Seventy Chinese, recently arrived, left to-day for Massachusetts to work at shoemaking.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE,

A fire this evening in the building, No. 203 to 213 East Twelfth street, owned by J. W. Trow, book manufacturers, damaged the building to the amount of $10,000, and the stock to the amount of $100,000. Insured.

JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE,

The well known journalist, and Miss Lillian Louise Gilbert, sister of Mrs. Calhoun Runkie, were married at Jersey City this evening.

Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge cannot be excelled as a remedy for worms.

TTHS*

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republican State Convention—The Last State Ticket Renominated—Congressional Nomination.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 22.—The Convention assembled at 2:30 P. M. The Committee on Organization and the following permanent officers: President, Hon. Robert S. Brown, of Jackson, and a number of Vice Presidents from different sections of the State; Secretary, W. P. Hubbard, of Wheeling; Assistant Secretary, H. R. Freer, of Kanawha; Second Assistant Secretary, J. G. Isonberger. President Brown was conducted to the chair and addressed the convention in a brief speech, Hon. C. D. Hubbard, from the Committee on Platform, submitted a majority report, which fully indorses the Representatives in the last session of the Legislature, recognizing the right of each individual to think, speak and vote according to his best judgement and the dictates of his own conscience. A resolution was reported favoring the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty directs and consistent with the safety of the loyal people, and recommending such legislators as necessary to carry it out. The whole State ticket was renominated. Gov. Stevenson was called for and made a brief speech. After a little more business was transacted, the convention at 6:30 P. M. adjourned.

The Congressional Conventions for the First and Second districts were held immediately after. General Goff was nominated for Congress from the First district, and Mr. McGrew from the Second district.

In a drunken row at Windsor, Illinois, Tuesday night, a bar-keeper named Mast struck a farmer named Irwin on the head with a club from the effects of which Irwin died yesterday morning.

RACING AGAINST TIME.

Fastest Time on Record from New Orleans to St. Louis—The Natchez Beats the J. M. White's Famous Run.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The famous steamer Natchez, Captain Tom Leathers, which has been making a race against time from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived here a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon. The following items are taken from her log: To Natchez, seventeen hours and fifty-two minutes; Vicksburg, twenty-six hours; Memphis, two days, nine hours and forty minutes; Cairo, three days, four hours and thirty-five minutes; St. Louis, three days, twenty-two hours and thirty minutes. The race was made to beat, if possible, the time made by the celebrated J. M. White in 1854, which was three days, twenty-three hours and nine minutes, and which has never been beaten until to-day, although many of the swiftest boats which have run this river during the past quarter of a century have attempted to do so. There has been great excitement among steamboatmen and citizens generally all day, in regard to this race, and when the Natchez passed the wharf this evening she was immediately thronged with an excited crowd, who were very joyous over the great victory. Large amounts of money changed hands on results. W. S. Pike, a banker of New Orleans, who was a passenger on the Natchez, and who claims to have kept a careful record of the trip, asserts that the passage was made in three days, twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes, the difference between Cairo and this point.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About one hundred and fifty Chinese arrived at St. Louis from Omaha yesterday, *en route* to New Orleans.

Late letters from the Plains report that nearly all the young Indians belonging to the Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes below the Arkansas river are on the war path. Several trains have been attacked and a number of white men killed. It is very dangerous for trains, mail parties, or anybody else to travel below Fort Lyon.

The harness makers in Cincinnati are on a strike.

Several cases of drowning and suicide occurred in Philadelphia yesterday.

A young lady named Young was brutally outraged by a fellow named Mellhenny, in Dayton, yesterday. The scoundrel was arrested.

The grand jury in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua, New York, have as yet found no indictments against the Fenians. All the witnesses summoned appear to know nothing. The last of the cases on the docket demands an immediate trial. It is now believed that none but Capt. Gleason and Thompson will be tried.

At a game of base ball at Philadelphia yesterday, the Red Stockings beat the Athletics, 27 to 17.

Two colored men, Charles Brown and Wm. Hurt, were knocked off the top of an excursion train on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, while passing through a bridge yesterday, and instantly killed. No blame attached to the railroad company.

The Legislative Council of Jamaica has passed a bill providing for the gradual disestablishment of the church.

George B. Thatcher was yesterday, at Philadelphia, sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of $125 for the embezzlement of $200 from the United States Pension Office.

Jacob Thompson, a well known farmer of Clermont county, Ohio, was accidentally shot by a neighbor last Saturday, and will probably die.

Navigation on the Miami and Erie Canal will be suspended one week between Piqua, Troy, and Cincinnati, commencing July 4th.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at Canandaigua yesterday indicted Gen. Starr for violation of the neutrality laws, and the case is set for June 28th. Other indictments will be found against Donnelly, Gleason and Fitzpatrick.

All the Spanish and foreign members of the Masonic Lodge under who had been arrested in Cuba for attending a meeting of a lodge have been released on giving bail to appear for trial at the summons of a military court.

Advices from St. Thomas of the fifteenth state that the Governor has issued a proclamation placing the island again under the protection of Denmark. Several violent shocks of earthquake were felt on the 9th and 10th inst. at Guadaloupe, a tidal wave covered a great part of the city, and several houses crowded, dragging vessels far to sea.

The steamer Dacia grounded in Kingston, Jamaica, harbor, and is being lightened.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Commencement Exercises at the Blairsville Ladies' Seminary—An Interesting Occasion.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

"Commencement week" has just closed, and so has the eighteenth year of the Blairsville Ladies' Seminary. Those who have labored and prayed, on the Brandywine, and with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington. Its whole length, from Wilmington to Birdsboro', is thirty-eight miles. It is substantially built, and well ballasted. The grade from Birdsboro' to Wilmington is a gradual descent all the way, with the exception of a few places where it was found necessary to ascend for a short distance. Three years will be required at these places to assist down trains. The total cost of the road thus far has been about $2,000,000, of which $1,750,000 has been paid in. The road is already been paid in, all by parties along the road. The whole bonded debt is $1,850,000, consist of this on first mortgage. The company estimate their earnings the coming year at $1,000,000, and their net profits, after paying working expenses, leaving a net revenue of $700,000. This sum will be sufficient to pay interest on bonds, leave a surplus, establish a sinking fund, and pay a ten per cent. dividend.

EXTENSION OF THE ROAD.

A meeting was held in Muncy, Lycoming county, on the 15th, to secure the proposed extension

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

THOSE who have been clamoring for "the names" to the call for the Independent Republican Convention, have in part an answer in another column of this paper. In part, we say, for the list is but the beginning. No one need be told that emphatically it means business. The list is composed wholly of Republicans—life-long Republicans. At a single glance it will be perceived that it is composed of veterans in the party—not office-seekers or machine managers—but Republicans without whom the party here would be very materially shorn of its strength. Let it be understood that the list constitutes only a portion of those who have signed. *In fact, it is only a sample list,* sent out to let the Republicans of Allegheny know how deep, earnest, and irresistable is the Independent Movement. Not only is the list in itself numerous, but enough is known to justify us in saying, for an absolute certainty, that for every name signed at least a dozen Republicans give their hearty, unqualified support to the cause. It is on competent authority that we state that, as a rule, wherever the call has been circulated—and but a small part of the city or county has been reached—Republicans give it their hearty sympathy—those who do not are exceptions. There is a deep-seated feeling among the Republicans of Allegheny concerning the abuses, political and moral, out of which the Independent Movement has sprung. A settled conviction exists among the masses of the party that this is the only remedy that will reach the disease, and that as men with consciences, and responsible for their action no less in political than other affairs, it is their boundden duty to break the shackles that have so long held the party in bondage, and throw overboard the men and machinery that have prostituted it to corrupt purposes. We repeat that the canvass so far as it has been made, leaves not a shadow of doubt that the movement is certain to become overwhelming. The cry of danger of splitting the party and letting in the Democrats, has been raised simply to frighten somebody. But no one will be frightened by it. The movement even now comprehends fully three-fourths of the party and is strong enough to take care of the rings and the Democrats too. To Republicans we say, the skies are bright! The Independent Movement is going through. There is not power enough either in the rings or the Democrats, nor in both combined, to stop it. As in Chicago, Cincinnati and other places, it is certain to sweep away all opposition.

THE rejection of WHITEMORE's credentials is an act creditable to the House of Representatives. Considering that he has been guilty of a crime for which he would doubtless now be an inmate of the South Carolina State prison, but for the neglect by that State to make provision for the execution of the Federal law providing for such cases, how the House could do less it is difficult to imagine. The only regret is that others not less guilty than WHITEMORE should occupy seats in that body and be his executioners. It will not do to conclude that because this thing has been done those doing it are all saints. Let them in everything, however, do as well, and they may look for salvation from the people.

ON the 16th instant, at Cleveland, in Ohio, the Western Unitarian Conference held their annual meeting. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes about the gathering as if he were one of them and spoke by authority. Mentioning HERBERT SPENCER's doctrine that "all progress is from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous," he thinks:

> "The Unitarians may claim to be the vanguard sect. They represent individuality. The only apparent bonds they seem to feel are those of love and brotherliness for the man who thinks or acts or sees like unto himself. Each of the individual members of their churches no two of their delegates are dressed alike. * * Unitarianism is the religion of heterogeneity, and the Unitarian denomination is diversify-ed indeed."

If this representation is correct, one cannot but wonder how they stay organized. Perhaps on the principle of elective affinity.

The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, preached in the evening. We quote a paragraph from the report of his sermon:

> Very strong reasons we have for believing our own Church the best, but when we see truth, goodness and charity abounding in other churches, we are glad y confess that they are right in heart if wrong in head, and will come out at last. In my own Father's house are many rooms, and some prefer one that is sunny, and others one that is cool, and others still even to prefer the bath room to any other in the house. Let each have the room that seems most pleasant. It is for her then to dwell together in amity. The rooms all open into each other, and pretty soon we shall all come and go in the most perfect unity of fellowship. Though we have to fight a good fight, we do not dream that our regiment is the whole army, but look with gladness on the Unitarian corps, and rejoice in every brave deed done by any true light and human good. And we don't care if there are as many Uni arians in other churches as in ours.

DECLINE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

People not only in this country but in France, Germany, Italy, or, indeed, any other part of the world, when they speak of the English Press, mean the newspapers of London. Though the great city on the Thames was never Great Britain in the sense in which Paris used to be France, yet the influence of the London journals was so mighty and overshadowing in comparison with that of the journals issued in the provinces as almost to conceal the existence of the latter from the outside world. Until quite lately the ablest newspaper published in Manchester, or even in Edinburgh, was regarded even by the inhabitants of those cities as a merely local power, useful for its news of the neighborhood, and as an organ for the discussion of topics of too restricted interest to command metropolitan notice. When one of them discussed a subject of imperial politics, the opinions expressed might receive the attention of the member who represented the borough, but were of no concern to the minister who led the House.

Several causes contributed to give commanding ascendancy to the London journals, and especially to the *Times*. Of these causes the most powerful was, doubtless, the importance of London society. During certain months, most of the influential families whose estates are scattered over England, Scotland and Ireland, regularly resided in the great city. The members of Parliament were all gathered there. Thus, the conductors of the metropolitan newspapers were enabled to collect the opinions of the ruling class not only from the discussions of Parliament but from the conversation of society and the clubs. In its early days the *Times*, as all are aware, got the credit of leading the government by finding out and proclaiming beforehand the views of affairs which at the time were entertained by the people who controlled the government. Another cause of the importance of the London journals was the great abilities enlisted in their maintenance. To them that have shall be given. By their commanding influence the best talents of every kind were attracted to their support, and thus the dignity and power which they owed in the first place to their position, were at once sustained and justified by the energy and elegance of the writing by which they were distinguished.

In thus characterizing the London journals we have used the past tense, and have been led to refer to the subject merely for the purpose of directing the attention of our readers to "the decline and fall" of London journalism. Even foreign observers must have noticed some while ago that the *Times* no longer exerts the overpowering influence of other days. And from a recent article in the *Economist*, one of the most solid and judicious journals, it appears that the loss of position by the London press is a fact admitted by its members. They also account for the change without difficulty. We can barely mention some of the reasons assigned for a revolution, which is of considerable interest to foreigners as well as Englishmen, and which is in itself well worthy of notice among the movements of the age.

One of the reasons given is the decline of the political importance of London. It is no longer possible to ascertain how an action or a measure will be judged throughout the Empire, or even throughout England, by ascertaining its reception in the society of the capital. "The opinion of Belgravia, though still socially influential, is politically valueless—is not the opinion which will ultimately guide affairs." Conclusive evidence of this truth was lately given in the case of Mr. FORSTER's Education bill, unanimously approved in that etherial atmosphere, and yet with difficulty passed, on account of the opposition of the country. Hence the London journals no longer enjoy the advantage of being issued at the minimum of political power. Thanks to Reform Bills and other causes, the people in the provinces think for themselves because it is worth while, and the newspapers published in Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh and other important centers, have become organs of imperial opinion. Then, the effect of the telegraph has been to divest London of the monopoly of news. The latest dispatches appear in the provincial papers. In fact, their economical surroundings enable them to outdo their metropolitan contemporaries in getting the earliest intelligence. The consequence has been an increase of prosperity to the provincial newspapers, which enables their managers to employ as good ability of various kinds as is engaged upon the London journals, with the result of rivaling if not outstripping them in the favor of the public. Indeed, the time is evidently near at hand when the so called provincial papers of England will be quite as attractive in all respects as the papers of the capital. We are told that the difficulties with which journalism as a trade has to contend in London are hastening the transfer in progress. The capital required to start and for a time maintain a newspaper is so great that an association is necessary. But another necessity, another indispensable condition of newspaper success is "irresponsible management," and "shareholders in a newspaper have rarely either the nerve or the temper to delegate irresponsibility."

> The consequence is that competition becomes excessively difficult, that the existing newspapers settle into well worn grooves, and that enterprise in the trade betakes itself mainly to the provinces where journals are compelled by the race for existence to try at least to be readable."

The *Economist* expects this change to go on until something like the state of things in America will be seen in England—each journal having its own geographical limits of circulation, and the journals of the greatest city having no universal influence, and only a nominal precedence in the newspaper world.

A FEW days ago we mentioned that MENOTTI GARIBALDI, the General's oldest son, had offered his services to the Italian Government to aid in arresting certain disturbers of the public peace. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether these rioters were republicans, who expected to be joined by the people in the inauguration of a revolution, or were mere brigands. However, a prominent member of the Italian Parliament, in a speech, referred to them as republicans, and, for effect, represented young GARIBALDI as having taken sides with the Government against them. This speech has called forth a letter from MENOTTI, who doesn't seem to be more reserved than his father. In this letter, addressed to a newspaper in Bologna, he says in round terms: "LANZA lied, and that knowingly, when he represented me as the paladin of the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL. I have no need to make profession of the republican faith. I could deplore the excessive impatience of generous young men; but go to fight against them, and for the sake of whom? Of that collection of robbers and scamps called the Italian government? Never!" MENOTTI had good reasons for his indignation in this instance, as during the disturbance which he was stated to have offered his help in putting down, his house was surrounded and closely guarded by the King's troops. It is not very clear how he acted. Perhaps he declared his belief that the insurgents were mere robbers, whom he would be glad to exterminate. It is certain that he does not desire the credit which the Ministry were willing to give him.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The United States steamer Nyack is at Panama. She has been engaged in the survey of the Pacific side of the Darien Canal.

A letter from Panama under date of June 24 says: The steamer Constitution, from San Francisco, arrived here this morning. She has $781,471 in specie on board, $105,178 of which is for New York. She has also brought from Mexico Gurney & Sanford's express company, who will give some performances here.

A distinguished President of Harvard College was once asked by a brother clergyman how long it took him to write a sermon. He said, "Sometimes a week, sometimes a month." "What! a week to write a sermon? I write one in a day, and make nothing of it." "Yes," replied the Doctor, "but I make something of mine."

A most extraordinary phenomena occurred in New York Monday evening. A thunder storm hung over the city upwards of two hours with lightning of the most vivid description. About ten o'clock the pedestrians in the Bowery, near Grand street, were terribly shocked by a vividflash of lightning, followed by an explosion of what proved to be a thunder bolt in the air. The bolt, previous to its explosion, was about the size of a man's head and of a glaring red hue, and exploded about twenty feet from the earth. The fragments were scattered in every direction and burned brightly for several seconds. After reaching the ground the electric bolt struck the top of a Third avenue car, putting the driver to flight and frightening the passengers not a little. Another piece fell on an awning, setting fire to and destroying it. This was the only damage done by the bolt. People in the vicinity were terribly frightened.

A Chicago thief stole a pocket book from a lady the other day which contained only a subscription list for the poor. The pocket book was returned with a note saying the lady she was "like herself a friend of the poor."

An astute New Orleans Judge has just shown what an ass he can make of himself by tutting his judicial horn at Caroline Riching's Opera Troupe. No thinks a woman should not manage a troupe of any kind.

The Patrons of Husbandry is the name of a new secret society just organized in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Park Commissioners are rapidly buying up the land requisite for the park enlargement. Up to the 31st of December, 1869, the amount paid by the commissioners to owners of land, with whom the valuation had been reached by mutual agreement, was $5,125,441 16, and for necessary court charges in this connection, $1,638 82; and the amount paid for land, for which the damages were assessed by juries, was $81,139 40; and for charges, $50 50, making a total for land purchases of $5,126,679 98, and for land damages, $81,189 90; making in all, $5,208,269 88.

For the nine month ending March 31st, 1870, the exports of coin and bullion amounted to $28,138,584, while the imports amounted to $20,407,907, leaving an excess of coin exports of only $7,726,677. With wise Congressional legislation on the great questions of finance and taxation, there can be no doubt that our foreign commerce could be soon restored to something like its former prosperity. At present our manufactures are practically excluded from foreign markets.

The new Democratic Common Council of Albany has succeeded in getting away with $650,000 of the people's money in six and a half months, and still they talk about retrenchment.

A Kentucky letter says wheat looks fine, and will be fit to cut two or three weeks sooner than common. Oats look tolerably well, and corn looks fine. Corn came up in some fields well, but in others very bad. Potatoes are doing finely. Peaches, few; a good many apples; cherries, half crop; small fruits very plenty; grass looks fine.

The endowment of Oberlin College is to be increased from $90,000 to $150,000, and a Professor of Christian Apologetics is to be added to the faculty.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* reports the number of deaths from relapsing fever on the increase, and says it has within the past week developed itself in districts remote from the infected district.

The Ku Klux Klan has begun its summer campaign in Alabama by pounding three negroes in Huntsville. Stevenson also furnished two victims within the past month.

The Chicago docks promise to be very costly structures, before completed. In the two piers finished last year the following materials were used:

Pine timber	2,500,000 feet.
Oak piles	30,000 feet.
Iron bolts	520,000 pounds.
Stone filling	9,250 cords.

The average number of men employed daily was ninety-five. There were also three steam engines, pile drivers, besides a fleet of scows, and other apparatus and machinery necessary for the prosecution of the work. There is now ready for 2,740 feet of docks on the river front, 408 feet on the west pier front, at the entrance of the canal, and 1,400 feet at the canal front.

A party of five hundred persons, including two fire companies, are on their way from New Orleans to New York. An exchange says: "They make this tour for the express purpose of beating anybody that may have the temerity to accept their challenge in pulling an engine of two thousand three hundred pounds and fifty feet of hose, and doing work on trial or at a fire. This company has about three thousand dollars' worth of prizes, including stacks of silverware that it has won from time to time." They will reach Pittsburgh about the 29th inst.

In Massachusetts during the past year there were fewer marriages than in the year before, or the year preceding that, a fact which may to some extent be explained by the emigration of young men to the West. There were twice as many marriages between Americans as between foreigners, and yet more children born of foreign than native families. In the city of Boston the number of foreigners and of Americans married was equal, but the births of the former were as seven to three of the American families. The increase of the population of the State is twenty-nine per day.

JAPAN abounds in natural horrors. The great volcano of Assmasyama, in the interior of the Island of Siphon, which has been quiet for centuries, in its violent eruption, accompanied by frequent earthquakes. Villages are being swallowed up, and general terror prevails among the inhabitants. About two hundred miles from Yokohama there is a marine volcano also at work. Some portions of the crater are above the sea. Clouds of steam issue therefrom, and the water in the neighborhood is in a boiling condition.

NEW BOOKS.

Sanctum Sanctorum; or Proof Sheets from an Editor's Table is a volume published by Sheldon & Co. It consists of thirty or more leading articles that appeared from time to time in the columns of the New York *Independent*. The numerous matters of Mr. Tilton, their author, will be pleased to have the papers bound together in a volume. Among these short essays there are several of which the subjects make them interesting to the still more numerous class who admire neither Mr. Tilton nor his opinions. The title is open to objection. Mrs. Hannah More professed herself and, no doubt, was shocked when she read in a newspaper about the *ascension* of a balloon. Her piety was offended by what appeared to her the desecration of a word to which a high if not sacred meaning had been imparted by the use to which it had been almost exclusively applied. Assuming such sensitiveness to be extreme, still an author ought to respect it in selecting a title for his book. The first editor who spoke of the room in which he prepared his articles as the *Holy of Holies* (sanctum sanctorum) certainly intended burlesque, and though the terms are often used without any such purpose, or even in ignorance of their meaning, they are always slang. Both as slang and as capable of giving offense to religious minds, the words ought not to be employed as the name of a book of grave and serious import. R. S. Davis keeps the book.

The Memoir of the Rev John Scudder, M. D., is full of interest as a portraiture of a devout and earnest Christian man, and as its details throw light upon one method in which the missionary work is carried on. Dr. Scudder gave up flattering prospects of success in this country to go to the East Indies, where he spent thirty years as a laborious missionary. Harper & Brothers, New York. E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

It is a pity that the thoughtless women who age so busy and noisy in contending for a social position certain to result in their degradation of their sex, could not all be induced to read a little volume, first published in England, and lately republished in this country by Virtue & Yorston, New York. Its name is *Pro Aris et Focis*; that is, *A Plea for our Altars and Hearths.* The American editor justly characterizes the appeal as "words of truth and soberness, fitly spoken, with pure purpose and in season." R. S. Davis, on Liberty street, has the book on sale.

Leading Articles on Various Subjects is a collection of thirty-one papers by Hugh Miller, the celebrated geologist. Though they first appeared as discussions of topics of the day, while he was editor of the *Edinburgh Witness*, there is not one of them that may not be read now with pleasure and profit. Few need to be warned that it is hardly possible to find Hugh Miller to treat a subject without giving it permanent interest. Virtue & Yorston, New York. R. S. Davis.

The History of Hortense, Daughter of Josephine, Queen of Holland, Mother of Napoleon III., by John S. C. Abbott, was apparently prepared for the purpose of telling the public the very things the public wish to know concerning the great French Emperor and his mother. Mr. Abbott admires the whole family, and perhaps it is just as well that the story should be told once in English from the standpoint of simple faith. The Harpers publish the book with many detestable wood cuts, and R. S. Davis has it for sale.

A book from the same great publishing house, splendidly illustrated pictorially, is *The Life of Rutherford B. Hayes*, the candidate of his choice for the respective offices, and that the country has declared by the highest number of votes is declared. This is a book of considerable authority and reputation. Its author evidently had access to good sources of information; people in the confidence of the Prussian Minister must have supplied many of the letters, documents, &c., here published. In this carefully prepared memoir the most inquisitive reader will find everything to gratify his curiosity in regard to the public and private life of its hero. It is for sale at Miner's, on Fifth street.

Whoever has heard many sermons, has probably heard many references to the wisdom and folly displayed in the acts of men, both in their spiritual achievements and their spiritual shortcomings are often made to furnish illustrations of the statements and doctrines of the Book from which preachers take their texts. Persons, though few in number, who have in this and other ways, been excited concerning Greek wisdom in its relation to the Gospel, may find much to interest and instruct them in a work lately published by the Harpers, entitled *Christianity and Greek Philosophy*, by Albert Barnes, D.D., Professor in the University of Michigan. It is evidently the product of earnest and prolonged study, and presents the relations between Christianity and Greek philosophy in a very clear and interesting manner. The competent reader will probably find the volume more entertaining than the promise of the title page would lead one to expect, as in connection with the account of the sublime and religious speculations of the Greeks and of modern thinkers, traits of ancient manners, original discussions and practical suggestions abound which are fitted to excite a feeling of personal interest in the subject. It is published by Harper & Brothers, and sold in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis.

Whoever wishes to know all about the Stock Exchange, the Gold Room, the modes in which business is done in those famous places, the sort of people who frequent them, and may gratify his curiosity without personal risks by procuring a book lately published in Hartford, by Worthington, Dustin & Co., entitled *Wall Street in Wall Street; or, Revelations, &c.* Its author is Wm. Worthington Fowler, an experienced operator in the various branches of business which he describes. The book is not a work of high pretensions, but really contains a good deal of information worth possessing. The proper effect of those "revelations" would appear to be to guard young men against the temptations of Wall street, though we are by no means sure that their influence will not be in the opposite direction.

We have received a number of novels, of which we can barely mention the names. The last issue of the Muhlbach series, published by Appleton & Co., is *Queen Hortense, a Life Picture of the Empress Josephine.* Of the Appleton edition, of which *Bonnie's Friendship* and *Honor Bright* are the latest issues, we hear nothing. Their edition of Miss Yonge's novels is also much recommended by its style. Her last work is *The Caged Lion*, a historical novel, greatly praised by the English journals. No. 56 of Peterson's library of choice novels is *Breezie Langton.* All these books are on sale at the store of R. S. Davis.

Of all the novels translated from the German lately, Spielhagen's are admitted to be the best. One of the most admired of these is *Hammer and Amvil*, which Leypoldt & Holt have published in a very convenient, readable and substantial form. Of all the novels lately translated from the French George Sand's are undoubtedly the best, and among them *Antonio* holds a very high rank. A translation of this story is said to be admirably executed by Miss Virginia Vaughan, has been issued by Roberts Brothers, Boston. R. S. Davis.

When referring to the Appletons above we ought to have made mention of their beautiful edition of the novels of Disraeli. The great demand for the novelist's earlier works, and in response, the Appletons are issuing them in uniform style. Besides Lothair, Henrietta Temple, Venetia and Contarini Fleming have been published, and others will in due time follow. They are astonishingly cheap. R. S. Davis sells them.

Put Yourself in His Place, Mr. Charles Reade's story in the *Galaxy*, at length complete, is issued in one volume, by Sheldon & Co. Besides being the author's edition and worthy of its pretensions on that account, the work is well printed, abundantly illustrated, and well bound. Though this is far from being one of Reade's best novels, and is deformed by several ridiculous extravagances of adventure, it is a powerful story, and a practical object lesson in trade mark, etc. The spoon is perfect and the engraving perfectly legible. It is free of the purchase money given by Wm. Penn to the Indians for Penn-sylvania, and may it not have more been the property of the great Chief Logan?

OHIO NEWS.

William McIntosh, the first white man born in Greene county, died on the last inst., at the age of seventy-two.

A young man named Job Woolley was playing in a catcher's position, at a base ball match, in Degraff, Logan county, when another named Myers, in batting the ball, allowed the ball to fly out of his hands, striking Woolley squarely in the face. His nose was almost demolished, the nasal bone being splintered into several pieces, while a large splinter of wood from the bat was driven into his face, and remained in the cavity. His eyes are also badly injured, and he recovers it will doubtless be with impaired sight. It is also feared that the brain has received some injury.

Place not your trust in strangers. A farmer named Cox attended a circus at Springfield on Saturday, became intimate with a trio of "nice young men" attached to the show, drank freely, got drunk and into the calaboose. On coming to his senses he found that he had been "done" to the tune of a $500 check and $120 in greenbacks.

The London *Free Press* tells a sad story of filial ingratitude. An old man, past his four score years, was turned out of his home by his daughters, who were married and comfortably situated in life, and told to go and live among strangers. He was too proud to do so, and crawled into the woods. Nothing was seen or heard of him for seventeen days, when he was found lying insensible in the forest. Around where the poor old man lay every twig and leaf was eaten, showing that to have been his only means of subsistence. When informed of his situation, one of the sons-in-law refused to allow his team to be taken to convey him from the woods to the house, and also refused to send for a doctor. He was finally carried into the house of a kind hearted neighbor, where everything possible was done for his comfort, but he cannot survive.

During the past forty-six years Congress has appropriated $638,245 for the improvement of Cleveland harbor.

Jerome D. Smith, census taker in Clinton county, who has been hard at work since the 1st of June, and had succeeded in getting quite a large amount of census statistics together, while arranging them, on a recent evening, became tired and left the room to procure a pitcher of water. During his absence the papers on his table caught fire and were burned, and now the work must be all done over again.

WEED AND WELLES.

Some Pages of Secret History of Lincoln's Administration.

The July *Galaxy* contains a sharp reply by ex-Secretary Welles to Thurlow Weed's autobiographical article or extract published in the June number of the same magazine. It appears that in 1861, Mr. Weed labored under a delusion, in supposing that he had obtained some exclusive and important information of the designs of the rebels on the Gosport or Norfolk Navy Yard, and made patriotic haste to Washington to lay it before the Administration, first communicating it to Secretary Welles, who at the time was serenely sipping his coffee at his hotel. It would have been something remarkable if the venerable Secretary *had* expressed any surprise or excitement at the communication, even if it had been in the effect that the rebels were then marching up Pennsylvania avenue in force, and that he was in imminent danger of being made a prisoner the next moment. He heard Mr. Weed's story as he listened to a sermon, nearly two hours long, on the Trinity, respectfully, stroked his patriarchal beard complacently, and finished his matutinal meal with that decorum and deliberation which ever after characterized his movements as a high officer of the Government. Mr. Weed was evidently disappointed at his reception, and says:

> "Believing from his manner that he attached but little importance to my information, I reiterated it with emphasis, assuring him that it would be an occasion for deep regret if Gosport, with its munitions, should be surrendered. Meeting the Secretary at dinner the same day, I renewed the conversation, and was informed that the matter *would* be attended to. Yet did not quiet my solicitude, and leaving the Secretary to the placid enjoyment of his dinner, I repaired to the White House. Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. I made another attempt in the evening to see him, but he was again out. Early the next morning, however, I found him, and informed him what I had learned of the danger that had threatened Gosport, and how, as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the necessity of immediate action, or the necessity of immediate action. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "we can't afford to lose all those cannons; I'll go and see father Welles myself," as he did immediately. The result was that, admiral Paulding, who was then dispatched to Norfolk, arrived just in time to enjoy an illumination occasioned by the burning of government property, and witness the rupture of Gosport."

Mr. Weed has no doubt honestly grown into the belief, from that time to the present, that the information he then gave was important, and if it had been promptly acted upon would have saved the capture and destruction at the Norfolk navy yard. How cheap advice is, and how easily it is to be mistaken, the Secretary shows by a few undeniable facts and dates which completely dispel Mr. Weed's illusion, and renders as unreliable as was history that portion of his forthcoming autobiography. He had the information; Mr. Welles says, he had been in possession of the administration for some days previous, and had been the subject of more than one serious consultation between the President, Gen. Scott and himself, and at the time every effort was being made to defeat the intention of the rebels. Notwithstanding, the Secretary says, in hearty Mr. Weed's story through, "and its reiteration with emphasis, calmly, and I trust, respectfully, for I knew what he did not know, that Commodore Paulding had *at that moment* my orders in his pocket, directing him to proceed to Norfolk, invested with full power to protect the public property, and that he had been and was then collecting his forces to proceed as soon as his vessel and men could be got ready for the service. These facts the Secretary did not give to Mr. Weed in return for what he had communicated. He adds: "Mr. Weed says he 'repaired to the White House after seeing me.' Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. There were, unfortunately for the autobiography, no fortifications about Washington at that time for the President to drive out and visit. Mr. Weed remembers too much, an unusual thing with him, to be sure of what he recalled. As the President was 'out,' he 'called early the next morning,' the 20th, 'stated the danger that Gosport was in,' and 'how,' as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the necessity of immediate action or the necessity of immediate action.' Commodore Paulding quietly left Washington in the Pawnee on the evening of the 19th, and was well on his way to Norfolk when this interview with the President purported to have taken place. I know not that the President was at that time aware of this fact, but he was fully conversant with all of the attending circumstances, at the same time knowing that special legislation was impossibly next to impossibility to the movement. He must have been amused when Mr. Weed related his interview with me, my manner and the effect that he had failed to impress me. The President on the part was as reticent to myself, but allowed the author of the autobiography to cheer himself with the belief that he had impressed the President. If he thinks so, the Secretary of the Navy, by an assurance that we could not afford to lose all those cannon, and the coming of Paulding, was impressed at his reception, and says:

"Believing from his manner that he attached but little importance to my information, I reiterated it with emphasis, assuring him that it would be an occasion for deep regret if Gosport, with its munitions, should be surrendered. Meeting the Secretary at dinner the same day, I renewed the conversation, and was informed that the matter *would* be attended to. Yet did not quiet my solicitude, and leaving the Secretary to the placid enjoyment of his dinner, I repaired to the White House. Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. I made another attempt in the evening to see him, but he was again out. Early the next morning, however, I found him, and informed him what I had learned of the danger that had threatened Gosport, and how, as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the necessity of immediate action, or the necessity of immediate action. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "we can't afford to lose all those cannons; I'll go and see father Welles myself," as he did immediately. The result was that Admiral Paulding, who was then dispatched to Norfolk, arrived just in time to enjoy an illumination occasioned by the burning of government property, and witness the rupture of Gosport."

Mr. Weed has no doubt honestly grown into the belief, from that time to the present, that the information he then gave was important, and if it had been promptly acted upon would have saved the capture and destruction at the Norfolk navy yard. How cheap advice is, and how easily it is to be mistaken, the Secretary shows by a few undeniable facts and dates which completely dispel Mr. Weed's illusion, and renders as unreliable as was history that portion of his forthcoming autobiography. He had the information; Mr. Welles says, he had been in possession of the administration for some days previous, and had been the subject of more than one serious consultation between the President, Gen. Scott and himself, and at the time every effort was being made to defeat the intention of the rebels. Notwithstanding, the Secretary says, in hearty Mr. Weed's story through, "and its reiteration with emphasis, calmly, and I trust, respectfully, for I knew what he did not know, that Commodore Paulding had *at that moment* my orders in his pocket, directing him to proceed to Norfolk, invested with full power to protect the public property, and that he had been and was then collecting his forces to proceed as soon as his vessel and men could be got ready for the service. These facts the Secretary did not give to Mr. Weed in return for what he had communicated. He adds: "Mr. Weed says he 'repaired to the White House' after seeing me.' Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. There were, unfortunately for the autobiography, no fortifications about Washington at that time for the President to drive out and visit. Mr. Weed remembers too much, an unusual thing with him, to be sure of what he recalled. As the President was 'out,' he 'called early the next morning,' the 20th, 'stated the danger that Gosport was in,' and 'how,' as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the necessity of immediate action,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones' & Co.)
OR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
LY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
terest Allowed on Deposits.
ONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
UCES, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ra B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
OVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
OLD BONDS,
OF THE
ntral Railroad of Iowa, at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S.
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1870.

It is estimated that here are $2,107,000 of gold
erest-bearing bonds of the United States.
these it is estimated that $1,000,000,000 are
held in Europe, $500,000,000 are deposited by the
tional banks to secure circulation, and $120,-
,000 are held in the sinking and special
nds in the Treasury, leaving $650,000,000 in
e country for the investments of private capi-
lists, savings banks, insurance companies,
d other corporations controlling trust funds.
is not only apparent that the demand for
se last mentioned purposes must absorb the
ater portion of the $650,000,000, but that
demand for these purposes steadily in-
ase as the wealth and population of the
ntry increase, and that the amount of
nds in the market is, relatively, a small pro-
rtion of the $650,000,000. If the new currency
l just passed by the House should pass the
nate, new banks would probably be organ-
d in less than a year to the full extent of $54,-
00 of circulation authorized, and to secure
could have to buy about $100,000,000 of bonds
deposit with the United States Treasurer.
is probable there is not much more than
amount of 5-20s in the general trading
e effect, therefore, upon prices of 5-20s, if the
l should become a law, would probably be
make them advance almost to par in gold.
would be difficult to assign a definite rea-
for the growing impression in the public
d that the sentiments of the Senate have been
atly changed lately on the subject of is-
uing bank circulation, and that a bill will,
nevertheless, quite certain, that such is the
pression. It probably grows out of the fact
at nearly all of that portion of both the pub-
and the press who have, until within a
w months, been jealous of banks or
ic currency have begun to see that both are
cessary, and have become willing to have
em increased as much. It seems
willing now to increase the na-
nal bank currency $50,000,000
ordance with the House bill,
even to make banking free on 4 per
t. bonds, by the passage of the Fogg bill.
In March, the Senate placed itself upon
ord as favoring free banking on 4 per cent.
nds, but provided that the greenbacks
uld be cancelled in proportion to the in-
ase of bank currency. This would actually
contraction of the total volume of currency
be amount of the 25 per cent. reserve that
new bank would be required to hold
inst their circulation and deposits. If,
wever, this Senate has changed its views
ly, and has more liberal ideas on
subject, it is probable that a bill would
uld without free banking, but with such
modification of the clause in regard to the
irement of greenbacks as would practi-
practical contraction of the currency.
uld be as likely to pass as the $95,000,000
bill. Mr Schenck, who was recently
New York, expressed himself in favor of
ling a bill to meet their immediate
ts. There was a falling off in the receipts.
are reported sales of good to prime at 16,
and 17c; strictly choice nominally 18c ₩ lb.
IANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the de-
; small sales were made in a regular way
$5@$ 75 ₩ bushel, the latter for small
ts.
ABSON OIL—Market dull and prices very
k; we quote standard brands in a jobbing
at 25@25½c ₩ gallon.
ARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 6¼@6¾c;
3@5c; No. 1 oatmeal, A and B, ₩ barrel
$6@$10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.
IED FRUIT—The demand was limited, and
sales were of a similar description. This,
ever, is always the case when the new,
fruit can be obtained. The market was
and prices uncertain. We quote nomi-
y: Apples $4@$5 ₩ bushel; quarters,
; halves 6@6c; pared 15@16c. Blackberries
3c. Pitted cherries 23@23c ₩ lb.
—The market was dull; the supply ex-
s the demand. Prices weak, with sales at
.

APS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemi-
olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.
FOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 dozc case
.
AKING POWDER—Banner, 1-lb cans, $1 75 ₩
; ½-lb cans $8 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.
OOM CORN—We are reported a dull market,
es weak, but no lower. Sales were made
$@16½c ₩ lb.
OULTRY—The market is very firm, previous
being steadily maintained. We can re-
sales of live chickens by the coop at 30@
dozen, and by retail at the usual advance.
ERRIES—The market is well supplied; in
, the receipts were large. Strawberries
ose received, and prices are weak but
ower. Sales of Hamburg at 12@13c; Ohio
ton, Gooseberries, 14@2c. Currants 20@25c.
here offering.
E FLOUR—The market was not an active
. Sales were made in a small way at $5 ₩
.
TATOES—New potatoes are in moderate re-
ts at $5 00 ₩ barrel. The stock of old
retty well exhausted. A prime article of
e Shocktoe Peachblows would bring 70@75c ₩
shel.
RKEY—The market was steady with a
t trade demand at the following: Common
fied $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whiskey
ed 75, according to age; sales two year old
, 22c; old rye retailing from $4 00@5 00@5 00
allon, according to age.
GDEN WARE—The following are the store
s: Pails, 2-hoop ₩ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₩ doz
0 lbs, No. 1 3-hoop ₩ doz $2 75; do No. 2 $
; do No. 3 2-hoop $5 50; zinc wash boards
2 ₩ doz.
LA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds
demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 1
₩ lb.
EMI—The market was not an active one;
ted sales were reported at $167 ₩ ton.
LEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices
e unchanged. Sales were reported to the
e at 36@36c ₩ lb.
MP—The market was not a very active
. We can report regular sales at the follow-
Cleveland white $2 25; Eastern at $1 75 ₩
.

GETABLES—Green peas in moderate re-
quest at $3 ₩ bbl; string beans $2 50 ₩ bbl; re-
ceipts light. Cabbage—light receipts; sales at
$2@3 50 ₩ bbl.
Fresh Meats—The market was steady, with a good
trade demand. Prices are unchanged. We
have received sale at the following: Mackerel,
No. 1 $20@23 ₩ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large
$14; No. 3 medium $13; No. 3 small $12; half
kits—No. 1 $8; No. 2 $7; No. 3 $6 50. Lake her-
ring $1 10. Baltimore herring $7 75. White
fish $8 50. Codfish 9c ₩ lb.
GROCERIES—We can report a fair trade de-
mand. Teas, however, ruled dull, owing to
the unsettled state of the gold market.
Sales were made at the following:
SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated
14½@14½c; powdered 14¼c. A coffee 13½c; B coffee
13c; extra C 12½c; yellow C 12c per lb. Other
descriptions stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11½@12c
for Cuba; prime 10½c; choice 11c; Porto Rico
@12½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Mo-
lasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.
MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c;
Porto Rico 60@70c per gallon.
SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. &
E. syrup, 60c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades
55, 50@52½c per gallon.
RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon,
8½c ₩ lb.
COFFEES—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c;
prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 37c.
TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson
90c, $1 25 and $1 50; fine to finest $1 60@$2; Imperi-
al $1 60@$1 90; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25
and $1 50; Sun Chong 90c@$1 20 ₩ lb.
STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn
Starch 11c ₩ lb.
CANDLES—The market was steady, with a
fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star
15c, and tallow 9½c ₩ lb.
EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25
₩ gross.
CORN MEAL—The market was dull with a
limited trade demand. Sales were made at the
following: Bolted 90@95c ₩ bushel.
SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7¾c;
sal soda, 3½c.
FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer
raisins $4 50 ₩ box; Valencia raisins 10@18c ₩
pound.
CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₩
case other brands $6 00@7 00.
HAY AND STRAW—Hay, sales bine cut-
tivated at $26@26 00 per bushel.
GRAIN—The market has undergone no par-
ticular change as relates to prices or demand.
The excitement in regard to wheat in the Chi-
cago market has passed away. The receipts
since our last were as follows: Oats, 2,202 sacks;
rye, 164 sacks; barley, none; wheat, 1,120 sacks;
corn, 596 sacks. Wheat—The market was firm
with a good demand; red winter would sell at
$1 25@1 28, while very choice would readily
bring good prices. There is, however, none
coming in. Oats—The market was steady.
The demand, however, was not so active. The
demand for export has fallen off. Prices, how-
ever, are about the same. Sales were reported
from first hands at 50@55c ₩ bushel; free on
board cars, 58c; store lots, 55@56c. Corn—The mar-
ket was not active one; we can report sales
of shelled at 87c, and car 84@85c on wharf and
at depot. Prices unchanged. Rye—Firm; a
sales were of a similar description; current
rates 90@95c. Barley in demand and not wanted.
TALLOW—Market steady but not very active.
We are reported sales of city rendered at 8¾@9
and country at 8½@8¾c ₩ lb.
COOPERAGE—The market appears weak. We
are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels
at 95c.
CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced.
Some choice old cider were made at 31 gal-
lons; common was very dull.
FLOUR—The market was steady, but not
very active. Dealers generally are confining
their purchases to the wants of the local trade.
The receipts since our last were 827 bar-
rels. The mill rates are: superfine $4 75;
extra Winfield $5 00; extra Kansas $5 50@
$6 00; in bulk and $6 25 in sacks; * family $6 00 in
bbls and $6 30 in sacks; ** in bbls $7 00,
in sacks $7; *** in bbls $7 50, in sacks
$7 70 in sacks; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice
$8 00@$8 50; extra family $8 75@$9 00; fancy
$9 50@$10 00; amber and lower grades
$5, 60@$6 50 ₩ barrel.
BRAN—Market quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at
$16 50@$17 ₩ ton.
FEED—The market continues steady without
any change. The wholesale rates are the same
as last week. We can report sales of car lots
at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ bushel, and small lots at $1 70@
$1 75 ₩ bushel.
MEAL—Sales Rye Meal at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.
SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buy-
ers were not very numerous; we can report
sales by the car load at $1 65@$1 75 ₩ bbl; sales
from store were made at the usual advance.
CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50
@2 75 ₩ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@
$ 75 ₩ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, June 23, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was dull with a very
light demand, dealers having apart in their
views; buyers making larger concessions than
holders are disposed to make. This, however,
is nothing new and has been the situation of
the market for some time. We can report
large receipts of crude on river and rail.

CRUDE.

Dullness and inactivity seem to have control
of the market; the sales were few and far be-
tween. The nominal rates were: Crude
June 13½c; July 13½c; futures very dull, there
being no demand. Sales 3,000 bbls in bulk boats
at headings, prod, 13½c; 160 bbls Parker's landing
oil at 13½c.

REFINED.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 32
francs. The market was excessively dull,
with more sellers than buyers. Prices were
very unsettled. Quotations were: spot 26½c;
June 26½c; July 26¾c; August 27c; Septem-
ber 27½c; last hour months 27½c; all year 25c.
TALLOW—Market steady but not very active.
We are reported sales of city rendered at 8¾@9
and country at 8½@8¾c ₩ lb.
COOPERAGE—The market appears weak. We
are reported sales of several lots of oil barrels
at 95c.
CIDER—The stock is being steadily reduced.
Some choice old cider were made at 31 gal-
lons; common was very dull.
FLOUR—The market was steady, but not
very active. Dealers generally are confining
their purchases to the wants of the local trade.
The receipts since our last were 827 bar-
rels. The mill rates are: superfine $4 75;
extra Winfield $5 00; extra Kansas $5 50@
$6 00; in bulk and $6 25 in sacks; * family $6 00 in
bbls and $6 30 in sacks; ** in bbls $7 00,
in sacks $7; *** in bbls $7 50, in sacks
$7 70 in sacks; sales of fancy at $7 10; choice
$8 00@$8 50; extra family $8 75@$9 00; fancy
$9 50@$10 00; amber and lower grades
$5, 60@$6 50 ₩ barrel.
BRAN—Market quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at
$16 50@$17 ₩ ton.
FEED—The market continues steady without
any change. The wholesale rates are the same
as last week. We can report sales of car lots
at $1 60@$1 65 ₩ bushel, and small lots at
$1 70@$1 75 ₩ bushel.
MEAL—Sales Rye Meal at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.
SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buy-
ers were not very numerous; we can report
sales by the car load at $1 65@$1 75 ₩ bbl; sales
from store were made at the usual advance.
CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50
@2 75 ₩ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@
$ 75 ₩ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, June 23, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was dull with a very
light demand, dealers having apart in their
views; buyers making larger concessions than
holders are disposed to make. This, however,
is nothing new and has been the situation of
the market for some time. We can report
large receipts of crude on river and rail.

CRUDE.

Dullness and inactivity seem to have control
of the market; the sales were few and far be-
tween. The nominal rates were: Crude
June 13½c; July 13½c; futures very dull, there
being no demand. Sales 3,000 bbls in bulk boats
at heading

The Daily Commercial.

SUPERIOR REGIONS.

The Copper Mines Stopping—Reason Why.

The Portage Lake *Gazette* announces the near suspension of work at nearly all the upper mines of the Lake Superior region, and gives the following particulars of the situation. Finding that there was no longer any profit in working at the present low prices, the managers of the Huron Copper Company have wisely determined to suspend work until the advent of better times. Accordingly they have this week begun discharging their forces, and making preparations to "house" the mine and personal property. The men will all be paid up between the 15th and 20th of this month. At South Pewable preparations are also making for a close in from things to sixty days. We understand the total indebtedness to employees is not *far* from $14,000, which they calculate to earn, over and above the current expenses. Since April 1st no opening has been done, the whole force being employed in stopping and getting out rock. This could be done for six or eight months, when the openings would be exhausted. If all work is stopped in sixty days, there will be three or four months' supply of ground open for use in case of a presumption of work. What sum is due merchants we are unaware, but have no doubt merchants will be paid in full if they do not attempt summary proceedings. Of Pewanic and Franklin there is little to say, beyond the fact that general work will be stopped July 1. A few men may be employed a short time to clear up &c. There is no difficulty whatever in settling accounts. The Quincy is reported as resuming in force. Such are the general facts. A few supernumeraries have been dispensed with, but the working force is unimpaired. Schoolcraft, Minnesota, Isle Royale and Huron Bay are the only mines that will be still, if possible, and the affairs of the company finally settled and closed up. There is no intimation that the men will go west, either to a New York or Boston company, but which, is not yet known. What will be done at Copper Falls we have not learned. It would seem that it would follow in the wake of the others. The probabilities are, therefore, that by October last there will be but six mines at work in the entire Lake Superior copper region, and that is saying per centum. Labor will therefore be compelled to seek employment elsewhere. This is certainly a gloomy prospect, and yet in the words here, is the future. Better times shall, in time, restore our prosperity. There is no reason in working out our mines at a loss, or without a small profit. The copper is better left in the ground until the business of the country revives, than it becomes a profitable object to take it out. We think it will be generally conceded that "bottom" has been reached at last and the worst is known. We will experience a sort of relief, and the sturdy ones, whose faith in the future is still unbroken, will begin to look anxiously for "daylight," or tokens of a new era. For ourselves, we believe there will be a year or two of "dull times" in this country, but we have unlimited faith that after that we shall have renewed prosperity. In the meantime we hope every explorer will work hard to find new and richer deposits than have yet been worked. It is not possible that the Calumet conglomerate is itself only in one spot, or that it will ever be so rich as to drive all others into the wall. It may be able to do so for two or three years, but we have every faith that our indefatigable explorers will scour the woods again till at last their labor will be rewarded by a discovery heretofore unparalleled in the history or the country.

JOE'S DEATH.

Some Idea of the Religion of Charles Dickens.

Those narrow minded persons so little share the intense humanity of Christ that they cannot appreciate its spirit. Charles Dickens, and know only that if he is a Christian, they are not, ought to be treated to a course of New Testament reading in alternation with the Dickens's novels, from the Curiosity Shop through the long list. They would not find in literature more exquisite embodiments of the gospel than this man has given,—if they could only bring the eyes to see it. For only one touch: hereof, read from "Bleak House" about the death-bed of poor Joe:—

After watching him closely a little while, Allan puts his mouth very close to his ear, and says to him in a low, distinct voice:—

'Joe! Did you ever know a prayer?'

'Never knowed nothink, sir.'

'Not so much as one short prayer?'

'No, sir. I used to hear 'em, Mr. Chadbands he was a-prayin 'wunst at Mr. Sangsby's and I heered him, but he sounded as if he was wos a-speakin' to hisself, and not to me. I know'd a lot, but I couldn't make out nothink on it, Different times, different sorts of beginnin's comes down Tom-All-Alone's a-prayin, but they all mostly sed as the 'other wuns prayed wrong, and mostly sounded to be talkin' to theirselves, or a passing blame on the 'others, and not a-talkin to us. We never knowed nothink. I never knowed what it was all about.'

It takes him a long time to say this; and few but an experienced surgeon could make or could hear, or, hearing, understand him. After a short relapse into sleep or stupor, he mutters, as of a sudden, a strong effort to get out of bed.

'Stay Jo! What now?'

'It's time for me to go to that there berryin ground, sir,' he returns, with a wild look.

'Lie down and rest yourself. Stop!'

'Where they laid him as wos very good to me, very good to me indeed, he wos. It's time for me to go down to that there berryin ground sir, and ask for him to help with him. I wants to go there and be berried. He used for to say to me, I'm sure he used for to say to me, Jo,' he sez. 'I wants to tell him that I am as poor as him now, and have come there to be laid along with him.'

'By-and-bye, Jo. By-and-bye!'

'I will. Prayers, sir? Wish I'd known it if I was to go my self. But will you promise to have me took there, sir, and laid along with him?'

'I will, indeed.'

'Thank'ee, sir. Thank'ee, sir. They'll have to get the key of the gate afore they can take me in, for it's allus locked. And there's a step there, as I used for to clean with a broom. It's turned very dark, sir. Is there any light a-coming?'

'It is coming fast, Jo.'

Fast. The cart is shaken all to pieces, and the rugged road is very near its end.

'Jo, my poor fellow!'

'I hear you, sir, in the dark, but I'm a-gropin —a-gropin—let me catch hold of your hand.'

'Jo, can you say what I say?'

'I'll say anything as you say, sir, for I know it's good.'

'Our Father.'

'Our Father!—yes, that's very good, sir.'

'Which art in Heaven.'

'Art in Heaven—is the light a-comin, sir?'

'Hallowed be Thy Name.'

'Hallowed—Hallowed be—thy——'

The light is come upon the dark benighted way. Dead!

A GALLOWS SCENE.

"In Fifteen Minutes Life Was Pronounced Extinct."

The gallows has done well for another murderer named Taylor, a negro, who expiated a triple crime on the scaffold at King George Court House, Virginia, on Friday. Taylor, with two other negroes, on the 26th of March, entered the store of F. W. Payne, in North Bend, at midnight, and after murdering the clerk, Willie Jett, a mere boy, robbed the premises, and then, together with the body of their victim, burned the building to the ground. They were subsequently arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced—two to the penitentiary for life and one to death. On the morning of the execution the prisoner made a full confession of his crime. When led out to death he ascended the steps of the scaffold unaided and knelt upon the drop to pray. This over he was asked if he had anything to say; he replied: "I believe justice has been done me, and I deserve my doom." Another prayer was offered, after which the rope was adjusted, the black cap placed over his head, shutting out the light of Heaven, and at three minutes to one P. M. the drop fell. Unfortunately, on account of inexperience of the Sheriff, a sufficient fall had not been given, nor was the knot properly placed. The body fell only three feet, and the knot slipped to the back of the neck. In consequence of this there was a most convulsive heavings of the chest and attempts to struggle, which were painful to witness. In fifteen minutes, however, life was pronounced extinct, but the body was allowed to hang forty minutes, when it was cut down and placed in a coffin. The whole affair, contrary to expectation, passed off very quietly.

The Paris Secretary of the British Legation says in a recent report that the prices of living in the French capital have increased in the last fifty per cent. since 1850, and that neither a diplomatist nor any other man can now live with the same amount of money as in 1859. The ordinary wages of all tradesmen used to be about five francs a day, and what are they now? On 21st of April last, a thousand iron moulders struck for sixty cents per hour and a six francs a day of ten hours, and this demand is considered to be moderate. There are 30,000 strike, and thirty-three foundries are standing idle. They carry their point they will still be thirty per cent. worse off than they were before 1860. Besides an increase of wages, they insist upon the abolition of piece work and overtime, to afford employment to a larger number of men, and to be paid once a fortnight.

Massachusetts politics are likely to be pretty lively at the coming autumn election. Upon the Legislature to be elected will devolve the choice of a Senator in our National Congress. Representatives to the lower branch of that body are also to be chosen, and the whole of the districts there will be warm work in the party canvass as to who shall be sent. The liquor question which will not down at the license bidding, will excite much interest, and in some places it will be the issue upon the canvass. Hartford and Erie, the Boston tunnel and other railroad jobs furnish the basis for their attacks and opponents, disarranging party lines, and breaking up the expected order of succession in Senatorial and Representative districts.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Danish government is becoming more and more unpopular in Ireland. Two parties are there opposed to each other—an anti-Danish party, whose leader is Ion Sigurdson, and one favorable to the Danes, of which Gisli Brynjulfson is the spokesman; but the former has the most weight. A young adherent of Sigurdson's, Olafson, has published a poem which breathes enmity against Copenhagen. The government official at Reykjavik has commenced a suit upon to prosecute this liberty-loving bard. The Danish press do not approve of this measure, but advise the government to let it drop, provide for religious liberty in the island, that it may not again happen that a Protestant peasant is proceeded against because he sheltered a French Catholic priest, as lately occurred.

A Berlin journal has the following: A small shopkeeper named Kuth resided in the Strasse Sebastian with his wife and four children whose ages ranged from ten to eighteen years. A few days back a relative of the family received a letter from the eldest son which induced him to think something was wrong. He informed the police of his fears, and on entering into the house was effected, when the mother and four children were found lying on a bed, dead from strangulation, and the eldest was hanging by the neck behind the door. According to the letter of the boy, they had mutually consented to die together, but the motive for such a resolution remains a mystery.

The Republican Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois, has placed in nomination Daniel W. Munn, of Cairo, by acclamation. Mr. Munn is, perhaps the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate. He is an excellent stump speaker and indefatigable worker, and has had four years legislative experience in the State Senate, where he proved himself to be an adroit and able member. The district is very close. In 1866 Raum, Republican, was elected by only 568 majority, in a vote of 26,000, and in 1868 he was beaten by Colonel Crebs by 93 in a vote of 29,000.

The old fish-wives at the mouth of the Connecticut River have hitherto regarded the operations of the Fish Commissioners and artificial propagation as a kind of scientific nonsense; they now think otherwise. It has been ascertained that shad require about three years for growth to merchantable size. Three years ago the Commissioners and Seth Green presided over the hatching of about forty millions young shad at Holyoke. Now comes the sequel. There has not been for many years a better season for shad from the Connecticut River than this one. The number recorded as caught in one day—the 23d of May—was twenty eight thousand; but it is known that a considerable proportion of the haul of that day was not recorded. The fish are unusually fat and fine. The scientific explanation of which is that the shad artificially hatched were the product of parents mated at about equal ages —that is, that male shad are apt to be mated with *old* female fish, a *mesalliance* which from the point of science think results in inferior progeny.

Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Professor in the new Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., died there suddenly at six o'clock on Sunday morning. He was one of the most eminent and learned men in the Methodist Episcopal Church, since the death of the lamented Rev. Dr. McClintock, he has been performing the duties of President of the Drew Seminary, and would probably have been regularly elected to fill the post. Dr. Nadal was born at Hanover, York county, Pa. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and entered the ministry of the M. E. Church soon after graduating. He was for a time in charge of Trinity Church, in Eighth street, Philadelphia. He was one of the editors of the *Methodist*, and a contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. Lately he has been engaged in writing a biography of Dr. McClintock. His death must have been very sudden, as letters were received in Philadelphia from him on Saturday, in which there was no allusion to indisposition.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Lady Canvassers Wanted—American Art Union.
Wanted to Invest—H. A. W.
Situation Wanted—S. P. Larne.
Opera House—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels.
Academy of Music—High School Commencement.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
White Lead, Oil, etc.—McClarran & McKennan.
Merchandise Broker—Joseph R. Hunter.
Attorneys-at-Law—Lee, Gazzam & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
For sale—Aladdin Oil Works.
Crackers—Marvin's.
Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c—Chas. Able & Co.
Vitalia for the Healthy—Dr. Harris's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Vermifuge—Fahnestock.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gaiton's.
Pittsburgh Real Estate Register—Croft & Phillips.
High School Commencement.
Farm for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Farm for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Ales and Porter—John Fiechtner.
Fine Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Hats—Remaley.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Ice Cream—Youngson's.
Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.
Bricklaying—R. B. Campbell.
Houses, Stores and Lots for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Fire Brick and Clay—Hartman & Ecker
Climax Mower and Reaper—Joel S. Goe.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The *writers* can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Dilworth, J. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Beckert, Adelaide, Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Jung, Magdalena, Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Sheridan, Ann, Memphis, Tenn	1

Grand re-opening of Burnell's Museum today.

Thirteen common cases were heard by Mayor Bruce Wilkins this morning, and disposed of in the usual manner.

Married.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday married Mr. John Findlay to Miss Annie Morgan.

Runaway.—A runaway occurred on Fifth avenue yesterday, a horse belonging to Mr. John Rogers taking fright and demolishing the shafts before closing his capers.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire shortly after two o'clock yesterday from Box 46, corner of Walnut street and the Greensburg pike, was false.

Grand re-opening of Burnell's Museum today.

St. John's Day.—There will be a grand Masonic celebration at Brownsville to-morrow, St. John's day. The boats on the Monongahela will carry passengers for the round trip, leaving on the return at 5 P. M.

Lack of Water.—The citizens of the Seventeenth ward complain that they have had a remarkably slim supply of water for the past few days, and that they have, in many cases to depend on cisterns and hauling from the river for supply.

Deputy Fire Marshal.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, yesterday received his commission as Deputy Fire Marshal, the appointing been appointed by Fire Marshal Butler. He will enter upon the duties of the office at once and will no doubt make a very efficient officer.

Examination.—At nine o'clock A. M. Monday an examination will take place at the Grant Sub-District School, of applicants desiring admission to the High School. Each applicant must be provided with a certificate signed by a School Director, and be an applicant to be an actual resident of the city.

Excelsior Money Drawer.—This drawer is one of the best guards against "till-tappers" that was ever invented. It has Brewster's patent alarm and combination lock, and no thief could make an attempt if it should be discovered. Mr. Samuel Swem, 81 Wood street, is agent for this drawer.

Grand re-opening of Burnell's Museum today.

Pocket Books.—The largest assortment of pocket books ever opened in the city has just been received by J. R. Weldin & Co., booksellers, stationers, printers and binders, No. 101 Wood street. The stock of pocket books in hand embraces over two hundred different varieties.

Address by Rev. R. A. Browne, D. D.—The annual oration before the Western University Alumni Association will be delivered to-morrow (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock, in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Diamond street, by Rev. R. Audley Browne, D. D., President of Westminster College. The public are invited to attend.

High School Commencement.—The commencement exercises of the Central High School will be held at the Academy of Music this evening. To-morrow evening the tenth annual reunion of the alumni will take place at the High School Hall, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street. Both will be occasions of rare interest.

Grand re-opening of Burnell's Museum today.

Personal.—Governor John W. Geary was in the city yesterday.

H. T. Murdoch, Esq., has arrived safely in Ireland.

General Ephraim Jones passed through the city this morning, *en route* for his Indian country.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Essays, Discussions, Experiments, Etc.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association met at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, Dr. McDonald in the chair.

The Secretary, Dr. George W. Neidich, read the minutes of the previous day, which were adopted.

Dr. John McCalla presented his credentials as a delegate from the Odontographic Society, which were reported upon favorably by the Board of Censors.

The Board of Censors reported favorably upon the credentials of Dr. McGill, of the Lake Erie Dental Association, who was declared a member.

A point was raised as to the eligibility of Dr. McCalla to represent the Odontographic Society, he being a member of the State Society.

Prof. Barker stated that this question had been decided by the American Dental Association; that any member may elect which society he shall represent.

On motion, the clergy, physicians and dentists of the city were requested to attend all the sessions of the body.

Dr. John McCalla, of Lancaster, then delivered an essay on "The Extraction of Teeth," discussing the instruments and the manner of forming the operation, in both ancient and modern times; the improvements made on instruments from time to time; and giving a description of the most approved instruments of the present day. The essay was well received by the Society, a vote of thanks being tendered to the essayist, and a copy of his address was requested for publication.

The essay was discussed by Dr. McGill, Prof. Barker, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Robbins and others.

Dr. Barker then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Society that no teeth should be extracted that no proper effort can be made to render valuable to the patient.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Dr. J. H. Templeton, of Newcastle, then read an essay on "Mechanical Dentistry," describing the various styles of artificial dentistry, and the advantages of each.

The association then adjourned until half-past two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The association re-assembled at the hour designated, when Prof. Barker gave a practical demonstration as to the best method of putting up aluminum work. The experiment was watched with great interest, and elicited considerable comment from the members.

The Secretary then read a letter from J. H. McQuiller, Professor of Physics in the Industrial College, and also a communication from Dr. B. T. Whitney, President of the New York State Dental Society.

On motion, the letters were received and filed, and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to answer Dr. Whitney's interrogatories.

Dr. McDonald, of Connesautville (Dr. J. G. Templeton in the chair), then delivered an essay on "The Treatment of Exposed Pulp." He argued that nine-tenths of the cases of pulpitis of exposed nerves could be saved by proper treatment. The essay was discussed by Professor Keast and others, the professors, the Juniors, the Freshmen, the students in the room, and "The Wooden Spoon" is presented with due formality, and a very dark robed gentleman have long known to go so far as to make various significant gifts to certain individuals outside the class. The same custom at the exercises this year, as the members of 1870 have succeeded in obtaining some valuable information in regard to class day doings in other colleges.

IMPORTANT TO THE LIQUOR TRADE.

The Great Liquor Store of Littell & Mechling—The Largest Stock of Pure Whisky in the Country—Fine Brandy, Wine, Segars, &c.

Messrs. Littell & Mechling, the widely known and highly popular liquor dealers, are now prepared to offer greater inducements to the trade throughout the country than have ever before been extended by any similar establishment. The building occupied by the firm as a warehouse is situated in the business center of the city, extending from No. 237 Liberty street through to No. 236 Third street, and from No. 240 feet. The Liberty street front is opposite the head of Wood street, a location perhaps the most eligible that could be obtained within the limits of the business portion. The immense stock of pure liquors of any house in the country, it is not surprising that these extensive liquor dealers can supply their customers—to whom they explain—as reasonable and satisfactory. The appended list of goods will furnish some idea of the extent and quality of the stock on hand at the warehouse of Littell & Mechling:

WHISKIES.

650 barrels pure rye whisky, five years old.
500 barrels pure rye whisky, four years old.
500 barrels pure rye whisky, three years old.
700 barrels pure rye whisky, two years old.
1,500 barrels pure rye and half corn whisky, one to three years old.

All the above whiskies were made by favorite distillers in the Monongahela Valley.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

C. H. Levoire, James Hennessy, vineyard proprietors.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Arzac Seignette and Pellevoisin Freres.

GINS.

Balcon, Oaktree and Fish (triple flavor).

SHERRY WINES.

Harmony ***, Crown O. V. P., Vallette, and various other grades.

Pure Juice Port, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, a very large stock.

CLARETS,

Chateau Margaux, Chateau Moulerin, Cote's de Bourg, St. Julien Medoc, St. Macaire, St. Treiody and Fronsac.

CHAMPAGNES.

Moet & Chandon's "Green Seal," Charles Heidsieck, (Reims) Eugene Cliequot, (Reims) Mouod Vilney, Pere.

Agents for "The Urbana Wine Co.'s" Champagnes Imperial, Urbana, Still Wines and Brandies.

Sweet and Dry Catawba, Isabella, Claret, &c., M. Werk & Co.'s Sparkling California "Golden Eagle."

A. Aubert s Verzenay Superieur and Sillery Mousseux.

It is impossible, in the space allotted here, to give anything like a complete list of the goods on hand. Let the people call and examine, and our word for it, they will find accommodating gentlemen, who will take pleasure in showing one of the largest stocks of liquors ever seen in any one house.

Messrs. James Littell and Wm. H. Mechling, the gentlemen who compose the firm owning the above mentioned superior goods, are so well and favorably known all over the country as to render it unnecessary for us to mention, that no word of commendation is necessary here. Among the able corps of assistants in the establishment we may take pleasure in observing, all of whom possess the highest qualifications for the positions they occupy. The business in which they are engaged; Bookkeeper, Mr. T. P. Kramer; salesmen, Messrs. Jas. Kiser, N. T. Sadsley, Wm. T. Evans, Wm. H. Barclay, James F. Alcorn, John Weber, and Thomas McWilliams.

We take pleasure in recommending the house of Littell & Mechling to the favorable notice of the liquor dealers who desire to purchase anything in their line.

University Notes.

The following items are clipped from the last number of the *College Journal:*

The number of college students in the University this year is larger than ever before at any time since the reorganization of the institution, in 1866.

Great efforts are being made to add $100,000 to the endowment fund. Here is a chance for any wealthy citizen to perpetuate his name in stone.

Professor Langley is endeavoring to obtain contracts with several railroad companies for furnishing standard time by means of the great Sidereal clock at the Observatory. From the income arising from these contracts, he expects to pay the salary of a much needed assistant.

Mr. Kelly, of Wilkinsburgh, still keeps open his liberal offer of a gift of eight acres of land to the University, or $5,000 if it is moved elsewhere, whether the Trustees decide upon locating it in Wilkinsburg or not.

THE POWER OF MAN.

Baccalaureate Address of President Woods,

Of the Western University, Delivered June 22, 1870.

There were in all eight professors in the Departments of Arts, in my Alma Mater, while I was in college. These were highly cultivated men—all authors well known to scholars in our land, and most of them well known by reputation in other lands. Four have died at an average age of seventy; one or these prematurely at forty four. Four still survive at the age of nearly sixty-six, all healthy, strong men. One, a voluminous author at the age of seventy-one, recently gave to us a new and thoroughly revised edition of his Mental Philosophy, and another his translation of Dante. One stood at his post fifty-three years and died with the harness on. Another, on completing his fifty years of labor, one year ago, became the recipient of token of gratitude and respect. "I do not know what it is to be sick" he then said, and he is still active and faithfully discharging the duties of his Professorship. During these fifty years nearly four hundred students, who have graduated at that college in the Arts Department of arts in that time, have died, and large numbers have fallen by the way who did not graduate. In the very morning of life, long ere the harvest time had arrived, they fell. Very many of them living, too, are feeble, unable, from over work or from the neglect of physical light, amidst the pressure of struggle against disease. To prolong life is their whole study and care. Why this difference? Why so few and the many? Why so much strength and so many years to some, and so great weakness and so many deaths to others? Why this loss of power and life? These questions suggest the subject of the present address, viz., the Power of Man.

Work is necessary and power desirable. To do the most in all of a long life should be the aim of every man. To do the best in the use of our being, essential alike to our happiness and success. To die well, to "serve well in the last breed," is a blessing as well as a curse. All the nature works; every blade of grass, every leaf, every flower, every form of life, every insect bower minute, every animal how-ever large, must work or die. Absolute repose is nowhere known. The air, earth, sea, clouds and planets unceasingly work. The unseen powers of attraction, or repulsion never suspend their action. The sun, though distant 95,000,000 miles, pours its rays into the sea-many busy little fingers working miracles of strength and beauty, annually lifting up from our earth and sea the delight of the eye and the return of which brings life and gladness to every living thing.

Work is heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. "Where will thou go, ox, that lowing not unto the plough?" is the Arabian proverb to denote the toil and labor of existence. Its inventions and its triumphs are very many in all science, have been the result of work. It is a law of Political Economy that "the laborer has no other capital" The man who discovered the great nugget of gold, which weighed ninety-eight pounds, at the Bendigo diggings in Australia, was from that time a ruined man. He had no habits of labor to fall back upon, and folly. John W. Steele became heir to property to the amount of $1,000,000 in a few months; in this brief period it was spent in dissipation, and he returned to irreconcilable poverty. To be remembered only as illustrating the worthlessness of possessions so acquired, "One thing acquired by pain is worth a hundred gained at play." Dr. Johnson was right as that as "it is no honor to be dropped on fortune's hill, but to mount it," so only those who labor for it know how to appreciate it. With regard to the other class, it is often only the speed of the race-horse that is the evidence the fact that they have so much as touched the bill top.

Work alone enables us to enjoy leisure, recreation and rest; it stands between us and the gates of idleness; it is the friend and the honorable; it is the soul and atmosphere in which grow cheerfulness, hopefulness, and health. It begets and feeds all that is original, genius, but work and its fruits, energy, and patient application, that win for men fame and distinction. The genius of a Shakespeare awakened only regret for the rich harvest that might have been gathered by him, had he been a sturdy laborer.

Keats worked seventeen years before discovering his third law motion, Goodyear was five years in making his first invention. Newton's favorite was "I keep the subject of inquiry seven fifteen times, and not published during seven years." Burke was seven years in composing his immortal and unanswerable Analogy; Bicknor thirty years in composing his History of the Spanish Literature, and Grandeur of the Missionary Enterprise," which he left unfinished, was engaged seven fifteen times; the sermons of Bossuet, now models of elegance, eloquence and power, were written over and over. The first draft of my speeches, said Webster, which are so often quoted for their vigorous thought, are made which, to many, at the time, seemed to be sudden flashes of eloquence, were wrought out by careful labor. Cuvier, one of the most the true genius of labor, Buffon and Newton say the same in substance—genius is labor. Dante it is said that when Agathacrus, the painter, valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he executed his works, he answered, 'If I boast, it shall be of the slowness with which I paint.' Sir Joshua Reynolds said of Turner, the celebrated English painter, what he was, he replied, "I have no secret but hard work."

These are examples not only of working power, but of working power in the highest sense. The secret of this concentration will be found in the fact that genius and labor bear in proportion to his great gifts and rare opportunities. Coleridge, seeking to be at the same time a poet, philosopher, theologian, metaphysician and much more, left no monument worthy of his great powers.

A machine is valuable for its power to do, to accomplish something. What is claimed by it is worthless if not by its results. Work may be ingenious, but if it will not work well it will be worthless. The value of a life is to be measured by what it will actually accomplish. One that will raise 100 pounds one foot high in one minute is said to have one horse power. Another element to be considered is the time it will do it in. A machine that will work but a few hours or days, will not pay its cost. But a machine of little power, but of great power, that will work on for years, is invaluable. Man is, in a certain sense, a machine—a machine for work. He is placed in this field of race and for his Maker. He is, to an extent, self-regulating and self-impelling. He is the most delicate and complicated machine for its life work requires at least twenty years. Very many are destroyed before this period is attained, is completed. One-half die before four years of age, and only one-half of the remainder live to the eighty years of age. Although these machines are the owners of themselves, many of them are reckless, and thus cause their early ruin in a few brief years. Very seldom does the machine know how to make the most of the longest possible time.

Let us consider the power to work. To possess power is the ambition of all, whether seen in nature, in the restless cataract, the lightning's flash, the tempest's strength, the ocean's wave, in the physician's skill, the orator's eloquence, the poet's genius, the artist's taste, the philosopher's research, the statesman's wisdom, the secrets, and harmonizing apparent contrarieties; the wonderful in the mechanism. To use this power for good is not only a duty, but a grand privilege. All persons cannot acquire the highest kinds of power known in the world, but very many can possess power to a considerable degree, and the difference between each other, the professors, the Juniors, the Sophomores, the Freshmen, the students in the "Wooden Spoon," is presented with due formality, and a very dark robed gentleman have long known to go so far as to make various significant gifts to certain individuals outside the class. The same custom at the exercises this year, as the members of 1870 have succeeded in obtaining some valuable information in regard to class day doings in other colleges.

IMPORTANT TO THE LIQUOR TRADE.

The Great Liquor Store of Littell & Mechling—The Largest Stock of Pure Whisky in the Country—Fine Brandy, Wine, Segars, &c.

Messrs. Littell & Mechling, the widely known and highly popular liquor dealers, are now prepared to offer greater inducements to the trade throughout the country than have ever before been extended by any similar establishment. The building occupied by the firm as a warehouse is situated in the business center of the city, extending from No. 237 Liberty street through to No. 236 Third street, and from No. 240 feet. The Liberty street front is opposite the head of Wood street, a location perhaps the most eligible that could be obtained within the limits of the business portion. The immense largest stock of pure liquors of any house in the country, it is not surprising that these extensive liquor dealers can supply their customers—to whom they explain—as reasonable and satisfactory. The appended list of goods will furnish some idea of the extent and quality of the stock on hand at the warehouse of Littell & Mechling:

WHISKIES.

650 barrels pure rye whisky, five years old.
500 barrels pure rye whisky, four years old.
500 barrels pure rye whisky, three years old.
700 barrels pure rye whisky, two years old.
1,500 barrels pure rye and half corn whisky, one to three years old.

All the above whiskies were made by favorite distillers in the Monongahela Valley.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

C. H. Levoire, James Hennessy, vineyard proprietors.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Arzac Seignette and Pellevoisin Freres.

GINS.

Balcon, Oaktree and Fish (triple flavor).

SHERRY WINES.

Harmony ***, Crown O. V. P., Vallette, and various other grades.

Pure Juice Port, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, a very large stock.

CLARETS,

Chateau Margaux, Chateau Moulerin, Cote's de Bourg, St. Julien Medoc, St. Macaire, St. Treiody and Fronsac.

CHAMPAGNES.

Moet & Chandon's "Green Seal," Charles Heidsieck, (Reims) Eugene Cliequot, (Reims) Mouod Vilney, Pere.

Agents for 'The Urbana Wine Co.'s" Champagnes Imperial, Urbana, Still Wines and Brandies.

Sweet and Dry Catawba, Isabella, Claret, &c., M. Werk & Co.'s Sparkling California "Golden Eagle."

A. Aubert s Verzenay Superieur and Sillery Mousseux.

It is impossible, in the space allotted here, to give anything like a complete list of the goods on hand. Let the people call and examine, and our word for it, they will find accommodating gentlemen, who will take pleasure in showing one of the largest stocks of liquors ever seen in any one house.

Messrs. James Littell and Wm. H. Mechling, the gentlemen who compose the firm owning the above mentioned superior goods, are so well and favorably known all over the country as to render it unnecessary for us to mention, that no word of commendation is necessary here. Among the able corps of assistants in the establishment we may take pleasure in observing, all of whom possess the highest qualifications for the positions they occupy. The business in which they are engaged; Bookkeeper, Mr. T. P. Kramer; salesmen, Messrs. Jas. Kiser, N. T. Sadsley, Wm. T. Evans, Wm. H. Barclay, James F. Alcorn, John Weber, and Thomas McWilliams.

We take pleasure in recommending the house of Littell & Mechling to the favorable notice of the liquor dealers who desire to purchase anything in their line.

University Notes.

The following items are clipped from the last number of the *College Journal:*

The number of college students in the University this year is larger than ever before at any time since the reorganization of the institution, in 1866.

Great efforts are being made to add $100,000 to the endowment fund. Here is a chance for any wealthy citizen to perpetuate his name in stone.

Professor Langley is endeavoring to obtain contracts with several railroad companies for furnishing standard time by means of the great Sidereal clock at the Observatory. From the income arising from these contracts, he expects to pay the salary of a much needed assistant.

Mr. Kelly, of Wilkinsburgh, still keeps open his liberal offer of a gift of eight acres of land to the University, or $5,000 if it is moved elsewhere, whether the Trustees decide upon locating it in Wilkinsburg or not.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Found Dead in his Bed—A Room Mate Sleeps with a Corpse and Does Not Discover it Until Late in the Night.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a German hostler named John Servin, employed at the Citizens' Passenger Railway stables, on Butler street, was found dead in his bed at the boarding house of Rosa Faas, opposite the stables. He was in good working order up-stairs and ate a hearty supper at about eight o'clock. He then went to bed and retired for an early start, and went around and turned in on the floor, on the other side of the bed.

About two o'clock conductor Harry Walton came up to wake deceased, and spoke to him twice, but could get no reply. It was then discovered that the body was quite cold, and that death had evidently taken place some time before. Dr. Jacoby held a *post mortem* examination, and, at the inquest held by Coroner Clawson yesterday, a verdict of "death from apoplexy" was rendered. Deceased, so far as could be learned, has no property, or friends in the city. He was about forty-five years of age, and a native of Germany. He recently bought a farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres in Missouri, and it is stated had $1,100 in gold in a bank in this city.

Grand re-opening of Burnell's Museum today.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Monday, June 21, 1870:

John Bridenthall to Sarah Kennedy, March 12, 1870; 20 feet on Wylie street, by 120 feet deep.

McKeesport, with buildings.....$4,000

Edith B. Jones to Wm. Jones, May 30, 1870; lot in Clair township.....$200

Sarah M. Phe'ps to Josh Borner, October 11, 1869; 4 1-10 perches of land in Pine township.....$225

August Kukett to Ludwig Bronbach, May 16, 1870; lot on Grant street, 20 feet on Wylie alley, by 120 feet deep.....$2,000

Wm. Lloyd to Wm. Lloyd, Jr., Howard, September 2, 1868; 35 by 100 feet on Greensburg Pike, with buildings.....$1,750

Wm. Lloyd to A. C. Tillson, June 15, 1870; 1 acre 12 perches of land in Wilkins township.....$1,000

Rebt Grayburn to A. A. Jackson, April 6, 1869; 22 by 120 feet on Enoch street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny.....$1,000

Alex. Miller, administrator, to Ellen Lippincott, June 8, 1870; 12 lots of ground in McKeesport.....$1,000

Eliza Chislett to John Gratize, April 28, 1870; 30 feet on Forty-fifth street, Lawrenceville.....$2,000

William Rapp, executor, to E. Rapp, May 18, 1870; 1 acre and 30 perches of land in Jefferson township.....$210

John H. Fry to Joseph Nicholson, May 30, 1870, 25 by 100 feet on River avenue, Allegheny, with buildings.....$2,475

R. Patterson to Wm. Bowman, May 30, 1870; 1 lot in Breed's plan, McKeesport.....$150

Thos. Gallagher to Jos. Gallagher, January 3, 1870; 17 perches of land in Kirkpatrick township.....$150

Fanny M. Huey to James Shaw, May 8, 1870; 4 by 160 feet on Walnut street, borough of McKeesport, with buildings.....$650

A. P. Norton to John Hughes, January 1, 1870; one lot in Norton's plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$1,000

Thomas Rakewell to Richard H. Hughes, June 21, 1870; 1 acre 35 6-10 perches in the borough of Bellevue.....$2,650

H. M. Little to Wm. Armstrong, June 1, 1870; interest in 370 acres of land in Plum township, with buildings.....$3,300

Grand re-opening of Burnell's Museum today.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Bruce.]

BOYS QUARREL.

Leon Hershing charged Wm. Lawler with disorderly conduct, alleging that the latter had beat and abused deponent's son. Warrant issued.

FINED.

The police yesterday arrested Wm. Young, porter, and James Smith, steward of the Mercantile Library Rooms, on the charge of fighting thereto. After a full hearing of the cases Young was fined ten dollars and costs, and Smith discharged.

[Before Deputy Mayor Cartwright.]

ARRESTED.

John Shaffer was arrested and held for a hearing on the 28th inst, bail in the sum of $100, to answer a charge of selling lagar beer on Sunday.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

BOY ASSAULTED.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Robert Young, charged on oath of James Smith with attacking and beating deponent's son, Samuel, twelve years of age. The parties reside on Wylie street.

ASSAULTED ON THE STREET.

Jeremiah Fisher alleges that Thomas Williams attacked him on Liberty street. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who resides on the Greensburg pike.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John O'Brien alleged that on Monday last he called in at Sullivan's saloon, on Penn street, in the Tenth ward, for a glass of beer, and coupled the request with the name of a man wearing a short coat, name unknown, attacked him and beat him in a violent manner. He further alleged that, after this affair was over, he went home, and was there set upon by Mary Sullivan, wife of Owen. He was assisted in the fight by the latter's son, with felonious assault, and the woman with assault and battery, and warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman Ludwig.]

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.

Mary Fleming charged her husband Thomas with abandonment, alleging that he had once had left her and was stopping with a woman on Hay alley, Allegheny City. Warrant issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Francis Sellers charged Wesley White with assault and battery, alleging that he assaulted.